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A
JOURNEY
INTO
ENGLAND.
BY
PAUL HENTZNER,
IN THE YEAR M.D.XC.VIII.



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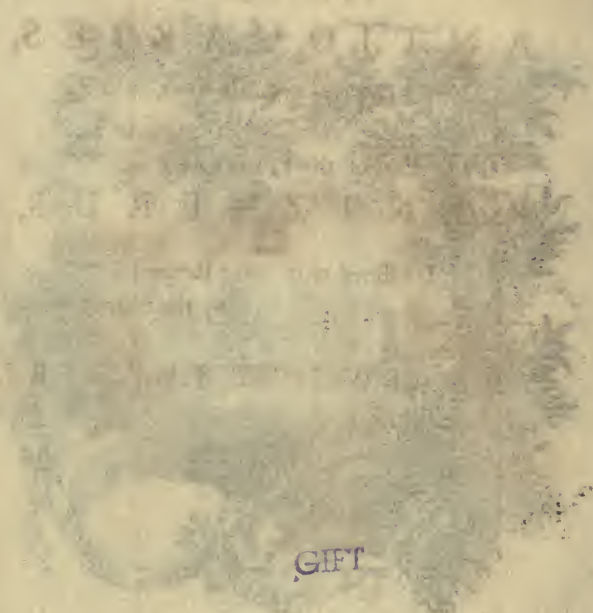
JOHN H. H. H.

ENGLAND

THE HISTORY OF

PAUL H. H. H.

THE HISTORY OF



GIFT

THE HISTORY OF

THE HISTORY OF

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
H U G H,
Lord WILLOUGHBY of PARHAM;
PRESIDENT;
TO THE
COUNCIL AND FELLOWS
Of the Society of
ANTIQUARIES,
This EDITION and TRANSLATION,
OF
Part of the ITINERARY of
HENTZNERUS,

Is offered with great Respect
by the Editor,

HORACE WALPOLE, F.S.A. and F.R.S.

To the Hon. Secretary

H. U. G. H.

WILSON OF TAMM

RESIDENT

of the

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Advertisement.

DOCTOR Birch, in his summary of Sir Thomas Edmond's State-papers, has published a short extract from the following obsolete Author, which, for the elegance of the Latin, and the remarkable description of queen Elizabeth, has been deservedly admired: Her best portraits scarcely exhibit a more lively image.

The

The original work, of which perhaps there are not above four, or five copies in England, is an itinerary through Germany, England, France, and Italy, performed by Hentzner, a travelling tutor to a young German nobleman. That Dr. Birch has extracted the most interesting passage in the whole book, is certain : Yet it records some circumstances and customs, not unworthy the notice of an English Antiquarian, and which are mentioned

no

no where else. For these reasons, I flatter myself, that a publication of the part relating to our own country, might not be an unacceptable present to persons of curiosity. The translation, was the production of the idle hours of another Gentleman.

The Author seems to have had that laborious, and indiscriminate passion for SEEING, which is remarked in his countrymen ; and as his Translator observed, enjoyed as much the
doubtful

doubtful head, of a more doubtful saint in pickle, as any upon the shoulders of the best Grecian statue. Fortunately so memorable a personage as queen Elizabeth, happened to fall under his notice.-----Ten years later, he would have been as accurate in painting Anne of Denmark !

The excess of respectful ceremonial used at decking her Majesty's table, though not in her presence, and the kind of adoration and genuflection paid
 to

With regard to the orthography of proper Names, though corrected in the translation, I have left them in the original as I found them----- Accuracy in that particular, was not the Author's merit: It is a merit peculiar to Englishmen: The French are negligent of it to an affectation; yet the author of *Les Mélanges Historiques* complains that other nations corrupt French names! He himself gives some English ones in

p. 247, 248. which it is impossible to decypher. Bassompierre calls York-house, *Jorchaux*, and Kensington, *Inhimthort*. As a soldier and embassador, he was not obliged to know the names of Houses; when he turned author, there was no excuse for not being intelligible. Even Voltaire, who writes the language so well, is careless in our titles. In England, it is the defect of a servant to blunder in proper names. It is one of those silly pretensions
to

to her person, approach to Eastern homage. When we observe such worship offered to an old Woman, with bare neck, black teeth, and false red hair, it makes one smile; but makes one reflect what masculine sense was couched under those weaknesses, and which could command such awe from a nation like England!

Not to anticipate the entertainment of the reader, I shall make but one more reflection.

B

We

We are apt to think that Sir William Temple, and king William, were in a manner the introducers of gardening into England: By the description of lord Burleigh's gardens at Theobalds, and of those at Nonfuch, we find that the magnificent, though false taste, was known here as early as the reigns of Henry VIII. and his Daughter. There is scarce an unnatural and sumptuous impropriety at Versailles, which we do not find in Hentzner's description of the gardens above-mentioned. With

HENTZNER's

MUJARRAT

ACCOUNT

OF
ENGLAND.

IN THE YEAR M.D.XC.VIII.

HENTZNERI ITINERARIUM.

AD oppidulum Rye, ubi portus est Angliæ, pervenimus. Quam primùm hic nave essemus egressi, Notario loci nomina nostra dedimus, prius tamen interrogati, quid negotii nobis in hoc Regno futurum? Ubi responsum esset, nos insulæ perlustrandæ gratiâ solummodò huc advenisse, in diversorium deducti, & pro Regionis more, benè & lautè fuimus habiti.

Equis cursoriis Londinum profecti sumus. Mira horum celeritas; levibus reguntur frenis; ephippiis utuntur, ultra spithamam, vix medium digitum latis.

FLIMVVOLT,

to politeness, which nations that affect a superiority, have always cultivated----For in all affectations, defects are merits. The readers of history love certainty : It is pity the writers do not. What confusion would it have saved, if it had not been the custom of the Jews to call every Darius and Artaxerxes, Ahasuerus ! It were to be wished, that all nations would be content to use the appellations which people, or respective countries have chosen for themselves. Proper names
ought

ought never to be tortured to any particular idiom. What a ridiculous composition is *Aulugel*! Who can conceive that *Meylandt*, signifies Milan; or Leghorn, *Livorno*? When one is misled by a proper name, the only use of which is to direct, one feels like the Countryman, who complained, *That the houses hindered him from seeing Paris.*-----The thing becomes an obstruction to itself,

H E N-

HENTZNER'S

TRAVELS.

WE arrived at Rye, a small English sea-port. Here, as soon as we came on shore, we gave in our names to the Notary of the place, but not till he had demanded our business; and being answered, That we had none but to see England: We were conducted to an inn, where, we were very well entertained; as one generally is in this country.

We took post horses for London: It is surprizing how swiftly they run, their bridles are very light, and their saddles, little more than a span over.

C

FLIMWELL,

2 HENTZNERI ITINERARIUM.

FLIMVVOLT, pagus in Angliâ. Hic prioribus equis dimissis, alios conscendimus.

TUMBRIDGE, Angliæ pagum, transivimus.

CHEPSTED, Angliæ pagus, in quo secundâ vice priores equi dimittuntur, & novi conducuntur.

LONDINUM, totius Angliæ caput, atque metropolis ; Cornelio Tacito, LONDINIUM ; Ptolomæo, LONGIDINIUM ; Ammiano Marcellino, LUNDINIUM ; exteris LONDRA & LONDRES ; incolis London dicitur ; Britannici imperii sedes Regumque Angliæ Camera ; urbs est antiquissima, in comitatu Middlesexiâ, regione totius Angliæ feracissimâ & saluberrimâ, ad flumen Thamesim LX. passuum millia ab oceano sita ; cujus quidem primum omnium fundatorem, Brutum fuisse, constanti historiarum lectione perhibetur ; is ex Italiâ in Græciam, inde in Africam, tum in Gallias, ac demùm in Britanniam deveniens,

FLIMWELL, a village ; here we returned our first horses, and mounted fresh ones.

We passed through TUNBRIDGE, another village.

CHEPSTED, another village ; here for the second time we changed horses.

LONDON, the head and metropolis of England : Called by Tacitus, LONDINIUM ; by Ptolomey, LONGIDINIUM ; by Ammianus Marcellinus, LUNDINIUM ; by foreigners, LONDRA, and LONDRES ; is the seat of the British empire, and the chamber of the English kings. This most antient city, is in the county of Middlesex, the fruitfulest and wholesomest soil in England. It is built upon the river Thames, 60 miles from the sea, and was originally founded, as all historians agree, by Brutus, who coming from Greece into Italy, thence into Africa, next into France, and last into Britain,

3 HENTZNERI ITINERARIUM.

niens, ad Thamesim fluvium, situ & oportunitate loci adductus, urbem condidit, TROJAMQUE NOVAM appellavit, quæ tandem per corruptionem TRINOVANTUM fuit appellata. At, postquam Lud, frater Cassibilauni, sive Cassivellauni, qui cum Julio Cæsare dimicavit, cujus ipsemet Cæsar meminit, *lib. 5. de Bell. Gall.* regni gubernacula adeptus est, cinxit eam nobilissimis muris, & turribus, arte mirâ fabricatis, & de nomine suo jussit eam dici, CAIER LUD, id est Civitas Lud; deinde per corruptionem nominis CÆRLUNDA; & succedente tempore, per commutationem linguarum, LUNDENE, ac postea LUNDRES, dicta fuit. Mortuus tandem Lud, in hac urbe sepultus est, juxta portam illam, quæ hoc etiam tempore, POR LUD, Britannicè, Saxonicè verò LUDESGATE nuncupatur.

Nobilis ille fluvius Thamesis, primò Isis nominatus, paulò supra Vinchelcombiæ vicum oritur, deinde rivis passim auctus, citra Oxonium, cum flumine Thami, junctis aquis, nomen quoque conjungit; ad extremum immani

chose this situation, for the convenience of the river, calling it TROJA-NOVA, which name was afterwards corrupted into TRI-NOVANT. But when Lud, the brother of Cassibilan, or Cassivelan, who warred against Julius Cæsar, as he himself mentions, *lib. 5. de Bell. Gall.* came to the crown, he encompassed it with very strong walls, and towers very artfully constructed, and from his own name called it CAIER LUD, *i. e.* Lud's City. This name was corrupted into that of CÆRLUNDA, and again in time by change of language, into LUNDRES. Lud, when he died, was buried in this town, near that gate which is yet called in Welch, POR LUD, in Saxon, LUDESGATE.

The famous river Thames, owes part of its stream, as well as of its appellation, to the Isis; rising a little above Winchelcomb, and being encreased with several rivulets, unites both its waters, and its name to the Thame, on the other side of Oxford, thence after passing by London, and being of the utmost

4 HENTZNERI ITINERARIUM.

mani maris æstu (qui bis, ut ait Gemma Frisius xxv. horarum spacio amplius LXXX. passuum millibus fluit ac refluit, Polydorus Vergilius Urbinas *lib. 1. Angl. Hist.* scribit, Themefim fluvium xxiv. horarum spacio, bis fluere atque refluere, amplius LX. passuum millibus) excipitur, atque navigabilis ac vastus, permagno mortalium commodo, ipsam urbem alluens, in oceanum influit.

Porrò urbs Londinensis, & per se maxima est, & suburbia habet amplissima, nec non arcem, Turrim appellatam, pulcherrimè constructam.

Ædificiis verò atque templis magnificè ornatur, vicens supra centenas ædibus, quas Parochiales vocant, venerabilis.

Meridiem versus, pontem habet lapideum, 800 pedes longum, opus certè mirabile; et enim xx. stant ex lapide quadrato pilæ, altæ pedes LX. latæ xxx. distantque inter se circiter pedes xx. fornicibus conjunctæ, super
jus

most utility, from its greatness and navigation, it opens into a vast arm of the sea, from whence the tide, according to Gemma Frisius, flows and ebbs to the distance of 80 miles, twice in 25 hours, and according to Polydore Virgil, above 60 miles, twice in 24 hours.

This city being very large of itself, has very extensive suburbs, and a fort, called the Tower, of beautiful structure. It is magnificently ornamented, with public buildings and churches, of which there are above 120 parochial.

On the South, is a bridge of stone, 800 feet in length, of wonderful work; it is supported upon 20 piers of square stone, 60 feet high, and 30 broad, joined by arches of about 20 feet diameter. The whole is covered on each side with houses, so disposed, as to have the appearance of a continued street, not at all of a bridge.

Upon

5 HENTZNERI ITINERARIUM.

jus dorso, domicilia utrinque eâ dispositione & ordine cernuntur, ut perpetui ferè vici speciem, non pontis exhibeant.

Ponti Londinensi turris inædificata est, in cujus summitate, reorum læsæ majestatis, & patriæ proditorum capita, perticis ferreis affixa conspiciuntur, ultra triginta nos horum numeravimus.

Paulus Iovius clarissimas Britanniae urbes describens; harum omnium, inquit, famam, Londinum penitus obscurat, Trinobantum, ut plures existimant, civitas, C. Iulio Cæsari nuncupata, totius Britanniae regia, multarum gentium commercio nobilitata, exculta domibus, ornata templis, excelsa arcibus, & denique rerum omnium copiâ, atque opum affluentia, valde mirabilis. Invehit in eam totius orbis opes ipse Thamesis, statim horis, oceani aestibus superbus & tumidus, onerariis navibus ab ostio per LX. millia passuum, ad urbem, tuto semper & præalto alveo, navigabilis. Ripas undique peramœnæ villæ, prædiis

Upon this is built a tower, on whose top the heads of such as have been executed for high treason, are placed upon iron spikes : We counted above 30.

Paulus Iovius, in his description of the most remarkable towns in England, says, all are obscured by London : Which in the opinion of many is Cæsar's city of the Trinobantes, the capital of all Britain, famous for the commerce of many nations ; it's houses are elegantly built, it's churches fine, it's towns strong, and it's riches and abundance surprizing. The wealth of the world is wafted to it by the Thames, swelled by the tide, and navigable to merchant ships, through a safe and deep channel for 60 miles, from its mouth to the city : It's banks are every where beautified with fine country seats, woods, and farms ; below, is the royal palace of Greenwich ; above, that of Rich-

D

mond ;

6 HENTZNERI ITINERARIUM.

diis atque nemoribus distinctæ passim exornant. Ab inferiore scilicet parte regia domus, Grinuvicia, ita Anglicè à viridariis appellatâ; et in superiore prætorium, nomine Ricemundum; in medio autem nobilis structuræ exurgit Westmonasterium, ab occidua urbis parte, foro Iudiciali, sive Parlamento, ac D. Petri templo, regum sepulchris exornato, longè clarissimum. Atque item vigesimo lapide à Londino, regium castrum, Vindosoriæ, secedentis regis peramœnâ sede, aliquotque regum sepulchris & Garretteriorum sodalium ceremoniâ percelebre. Olores autem agminatim, læto occurso, & festivis cantibus subeuntes classes excipiunt, ac undique retia siluris atque Salmonibus expanduntur. Iungitur ad urbem lapideo ponte structurâ mirifici operis, nec ullis imbris augetur, cum unis tantum æstibus intumescat. *Hactenus Paulus Iovius.*

Porrò Londinum, teste Polydoro Vergilio lib. 4. *Angl. Hist.* ab Archenini, sive Erchenvini regis usque temporibus, regia civitas est, & regni caput, civibus & alienigenis frequentissima,

mond; and between both, on the West of London, rise the noble buildings of Westminster, most remarkable for the courts of Justice, the Parliament, and St. Peter's church, enriched with the royal tombs. At the distance of 20 miles from London, is the castle of Windsor, a most delightful retreat of the kings of England, as well as famous for several of their tombs, and for the ceremonial of the Order of the Garter. This river abounds in Swans, swimming in flocks; the sight of them, and their noise, is vastly agreeable to the fleets that meet them in their course. It is joined to the city by a bridge of stone, wonderfully built; is never encreased by any rains, rising only with the tide, and is every where spread with nets, for the taking of Salmon and Shad. *Thus far Paulus Iovius.*

Polydore Virgil affirms, that London has continued to be a royal city, and the capital of the kingdom, crowded with its own inhabitants and foreigners, abounding in riches, and famous for its great trade, from the time of king Archeninus, or Erchenvinus. Here

7 HENTZNERI ITINERARIUM.

tissima, divitiis atque opibus affluens, emporio celeberrima. In eâ reges diademate regio insigniuntur, regnoque cæremoniis splendidissimis inaugurantur; in eâ consilium sive Parliamentum celebratur. Administratur autem antiquo Britannorum regum privilegio à XXIV. civibus, quos Angli Aldermannos quasi Seniores vocant; ex quorum numero prætorem urbanum, Majorem eorum linguâ appellatum, Tribunosque duos, Scervios vocatos, ipsimet annuâ commutatione eligunt, qui in jure dicundo legibus municipalibus utuntur. Mira eruditissimorum virorum, cum in universâ Britannia, tum in hâc potissimum urbe semper extitit fertilitas, qui inter Scriptores celebratissimi enituerunt.

Patent urbis mœnia sex portis, quæ novatæ nova etiam assumerunt nomina. Ad occasum duæ sunt.

I. LUDGATE, à Luddo rege omnium antiquissima, cujus nomen etiamnum hodie supra portam incisum extat; sive Flutgate, quorundam opinione, à fluviolo subjecto, ut Por-

ta

the kings are crowned, and solemnly inaugurated, and the council of the nation, or Parliament is held. The government of the city is lodged by antient grant of the kings of Britain, in 24 Aldermen, that is, Seniors: These annually elect out of their own body a Mayor, and two Sheriffs, who determine causes according to the municipal laws. It has always had, as indeed Britain in general, a great number of men of learning, much distinguished for their writings.

The walls are pierced with six gates, which as they were rebuilt, acquired new names. Two look Eastward:

I. LUDGATE, the oldest, so called from king Lud, whose name is yet to be seen, cut into the stone over the arch on one side; though others imagine it rather to have been named Fludgate, from a stream over which it stands, like the Porta Flumentana at Rome. It has been lately repaired by queen Elizabeth, whose statue is placed on the opposite side. And

II.

8 HENTZNERI ITINERARIUM.

ta Fluentana Romæ, nunc à reginâ Elisabethâ renovata, cujus statua ab alterâ quoque parte videtur.

II. NEVVGATE, omnium pulcherrima, à novitate sic appellata, prius Chamberlangate, dicta, quæ publicum est ergastulum.

Ad septentrionem Quatuor.

I. ALDERSGATE, ab alnetis, vel ab Aldricio Saxone, ut aliis placet.

II. CREPLEGATE, à claudorum hospitio.

III. MOREGATE, à palude adjunctâ, nunc in agrum conversâ, primum à Francetio Præ-tore, Anno Christi M.CCCC.XIV. patefactâ.

IV. BISCHOPSGATE, ab Episcopo, quam Germani Hanſiaticæ Societatis Mercatores, & instaurare, & difficilioribus temporibus propugnare ex pacto tenebantur, atque ad istam & aperiendam & claudendam clavem habebant, quo, necessitate sic postulante, & ingredi, & egredi, noctu atque interdiu possent.

Ad

II. NEWGATE, the best edifice of any: So called from being new built, whereas before it was named Chamberlain-gate. It is the public prison.

On the North are four:

I. ALDRSGATE, as some think, from alder trees; as others, from Aldricius, a Saxon.

II. CRIPLEGATE, from an hospital for the lame.

III. MOORGATE, from a neighbouring moor, now converted into a field, first opened by * Francetius the Mayor, A. D. 1414.

IV. And BISHOPSGATE, from some Bishop: This the German Merchants of the Hans Society were obliged by compact to keep in repair, and in times of danger to defend. They were in possession of a key, to open or shut it, so that upon occasion they could come in, or go out, by night, or by day.

* *His name was Sir Thomas Falconer.*

There

Ad Ortum una sola est ;

ALDGATE, à vetustate sic dicta, vel Elbe-
gate, ut alii volunt.

Ad Thamesim, duas etiam portas, præter
illam ad pontem, extitisse nonnulli credunt.

I. BELNIGSGATE, nunc cothön, sive por-
tus artificialis, ad recipiendas naves.

II. DOURGATE, id est, Aquaria porta,
vulgò Dovvgate.

Templum CATHEDRALE D. PAULO fa-
crum, ab Ethelberto Anglo-Saxonum rege
conditum est, quòd subinde restauratum, in
maximum & magnificentissimum excrevit, red-
ditibusque opulentum, unde præter Episco-
pum, Decanus, Præcentor, Cancellarius,
Thesaurarius, Archidiaconi quatuor, Præben-
darii xxix. & alii prolixè aluntur. Tectum
hujus, quem admodum & omnia ferè templa
per totam Angliam; unà cum adjunctâ turri,
plumbo obtectum est.

Ad

There is only one gate to the East :

ALDGATE, that is Oldgate, from its antiquity ; though others think it to have been named Elbegate.

Several people believe, there were formerly two gates (besides that to the bridge) towards the Thames.

I. BILLINGSGATE, now a cothon, or artificial port, for the reception of ships.

II. DOURGATE, vulgo Dowgate, *i. e.* Water-gate.

The CATHEDRAL of St. PAUL was founded by Ethelbert, king of the Saxons, and being from time to time re-edified, encreased to vastness and magnificence, and in revenue so much, that it affords a plentiful support to a Bishop, Dean, Præcentor, Treasurer, four Archdeacons, 29 Prebendaries, and many others. The roof of this church,

10 HENTZNERI ITINERARIUM.

Ad dextrum Chori latus est epitaphium ex marmore, Nicolai * ne Bacon cum uxore. Non longè ab isto videtur monumentum magnificum, alabastrinis, marmoreisque pyramidibus ornatum, cum hac inscriptione :

Sacrum Memoriae

† D. Chr. Hattoni Gu. Fil. Io. Nepos antiquis. Hattonorum gente oriundi ; Regiæ Majestatis. D. Eliz. ex Nobilibus stipatoribus L. viri ; Sacrationis Camerae Generosorum unius ; Prætorianorum militum Ducis ; Regii Procamerarii ; Sanctioris Consilii Senatoris ; summi Angliæ ac Oxon. Acad. Cancellarii ; Ordinis Nobiliss. San. Georgiani de Periscelide Equitis ; maximo Principis, omniumque bonorum mœrore (cum LI. annos cœlebs vixisset) XX. Novemb. Anno Christi M.D.XCI. in ædibus suis Holburniæ, piè fato functi.

* *He takes this ne for part of the name, which is only part of the epitaph, hic Nic. ne Baconem conditum existima.*

† *This inscription may be seen literally in Dugdale's St. Paul's.*

Guliel.

as of most others in England, with the adjoining steeple, is covered with lead.

On the right side of the Choir is the marble tomb of Nicholas Bacon, with his wife. Not far from this is a magnificent monument, ornamented with pyramids of marble, and alabaster, with this inscription :

Sacred to the Memory of

Sir Christopher Hatton, Son of William, Grandson of John, of the most antient Family of the Hattons; one of the 50 Gentlemen Pensioners to her Majesty Queen Elizabeth; Gentleman of the Privychamber; Captain of the Guards; one of the privy Council, and High Chancellor of England, and of the University of Oxford: Who, to the great grief of his Sovereign, and of all good Men, ended this Life religiously, after having lived unmarried to the Age of 51, at his House in Holbourn, on the 20th of November, A. D. 1591.

II HENTZNERI ITINERARIUM,

Guliel. Hattonius Eques auratus, ejus è sore nepos, adoptione filius ac hæres mœstiss. Pietatis ergò posuit.

A sinistro latere epitaphium est marmoreum Guliel. Herberti, Pembrochiæ Comitis & conjugis ipsius; et juxta, tumulus Ioannis D. Lancastriæ, cum hac inscriptione :

Hic in Domino obdormivit Ioannes Gandavensis, vulgò de Gant, à Gandavo Flandriæ Urbe loco natali ita denominatus, Edvvardi III. Regis Angliæ filius quartus, à patre, Comitis Richmondiaë titulo ornatus; tres sibi Uxores in matrimonium duxit; Primam, Blancheam, filiam & Hæredem Henrici Ducis Lancastriæ, per quam ampliss. adiit hæreditatem, nec solum Dux Lancastriæ, sed etiam Leycestriæ, Lincolniaë, & Derbiæ, Comes effectus, è cuius sobole, Imperatores, Reges, Principes, & Proceres propagati sunt plurimi. Alteram habuit uxorem Constantiam, quæ hic contumulatur, filiam & hæredem Petri
Regis

William Hatton, Knight, his Nephew by the Sister's side, and by adoption his Son and Heir, most sorrowfully raised this tomb, a mark of his duty.

On the left hand is the marble monument of William Herbert Earl of Pembroke, and his Lady: And near it, that of John, Duke of Lancaster, with this inscription:

Here sleeps in the Lord, John of Gant, so called from the city of the same name in Flanders, where he was born, fourth Son of Edward III. King of England, and created by his Father, Earl of Richmond. He was thrice married, first to Blanch, Daughter and Heiress of Henry Duke of Lancaster; by her he received an immense Inheritance, and became not only Duke of Lancaster, but Earl of Leiceſter, Lincoln, and Derby, of whose Race are descended many Emperors, Kings, Princes, and Nobles. His second Wife was Conſtance, who is here buried,
 Daughter

Regis Castiliæ & Legionis, cujus jure optimo titulo Regis Castiliæ & Legionis usus est; hæc unicam ei peperit filiam Catharinam, ex quâ ab Henrico Reges Hispaniæ sunt prognati. Tertiam verò duxit uxorem Catharinam, ex Equestri familiâ, & eximiâ pulchritudine fœminam, ex quâ numerosam suscepit prolem, unde genus ex matre duxit Henricus VII. Angliæ Rex prudentissimus, cujus felicissimo conjugio cum Elisabetha Edvvardi IV. Regis filiâ, è stirpe Eboracensi, Regiæ illæ Lancastrensiû & Eboracensiû familiæ ad exoptatissimam Angliæ pacem coaluerunt.

Illustrissimus hic Princeps Ioannes cognomento Plantagenet, Rex Castiliæ & Legionis, Dux Lancastriæ, Comes Richmondiæ, Leycestriæ, Lincolnæ & Derbiæ, locum tenens Aquitaniæ, magnus Seneschallus Angliæ, Obiit Anno Regni Regis Richardi Secundi XXI, Annoque Christi M.CCC.XC.VIII.

Dux

Daughter and Heiress of Peter, King of Castile and Leon, in whose right he most * justly took the Stile of King of Castile and Leon. She brought him one only Daughter, Catherine, of whom, by Henry, are descended the Kings of Spain. His third Wife was Catherine, of a Knight's Family, a woman of great Beauty, by whom he had a numerous progeny ; from which is descended by the Mother's side, Henry VII. the most prudent King of England, by whose most happy Marriage with Elizabeth, Daughter of Edward IV. of the Line of York, the two Royal Lines of Lancaster and York, are united, to the most desired Tranquillity of England.

The most illustrious Prince, John, surnamed Plantagenet, King of Castile and Leon, Duke of Lancaster, Earl of Richmond, Leicester, and Derby, Lieutenant of Aquitain, High-Steward of England, died in the 21st Year of Richard II. A. D. 1398.

** This is not true, for her legitimacy was with good reason contested.*

A little

Duæ postea arculæ saxæ, in concavo quodam loco, prope Chori ferè introitum videntur, additâ tabellâ, cum hac inscriptione :

Hic jacet Seba Rex Orientalium Saxo-
num, qui conversus fuit ad fidem per S.
Erckenwaldum, Londinensem Episcopum,
Anno Christi DC.LXXVII.

Altera inscriptio est talis :

Hic jacet Etheldredus Anglorum Rex filius
Edgari Regis, cui in die consecrationis suæ;
post impositam coronam fertur S. Dunstanus
Cantuar. Archiepiscopus dira prædixisse his
verbis :

+ “ Quoniam adspirasti ad regnum per
“ mortem fratris tui, in cujus sanguine con-
“ spiraverunt Angli, cum ignominiosâ matre
“ tuâ, non deficiet gladius de domo tuâ sævi-
“ ens in te omnibus diebus vitæ tuæ, infi-
“ ciens de femine tuo, quousque regnum
“ tuum transferatur in alienum, cujus ritum
“ & linguam gens, cui præsidet, non novit,
“ nec

A little farther, almost at the entrance of the Choir, in a certain recess, are two small stone chests, one of which is thus inscribed :

Here lies Seba, King of the East Saxons, who was converted to the Faith by St. Erkenwald, Bishop of London, A. D. 677.

On the other :

Here lies Ethelred, King of the Angles, Son of King Edgar ; on whom St. Dunstan is said to have denounced vengeance, on his coronation-day, in the following words :

† “ In as much, as thou hast aspired to
 “ the throne by the death of thy brother,
 “ against whose blood the English, along
 “ with thy infamous mother, conspired ; the
 “ sword shall not pass from thy house ! but
 “ rage all the days of thy life, afflicting all
 “ thy generation, till thy kingdom shall be
 “ translated to another, whose manner, and
 “ language, the people under thee, knoweth
 F “ not,

“ nec expiabitur, nisi longâ vindictâ, pecca-
 “ tum tuum, & peccatum matris tuæ, &
 “ peccatum virorum, qui infuere consilio
 “ tuo nequam.”

Quæ, ficut à viro Sancto prædicta erant, evenerunt; nam Etheldredus variis præliis, per Suenonem Danorum regem, filiumque suum Canutum, fatigatus & fugatus, ac tandem Londini arctâ obsidione conclusus miserè diem obiit, Anno Domino M.XVII. postquam annis XXXVI. in magnâ tribulatione regnasset.

Monumentum postea in medio templi ex orichalco est, cujusdam Episcopi Londinensis Gulielmi, qui Edwardo regi Angliæ familiaris, & paulò post Gulielmi regis Angliæ consiliarius factus, sedit annos XVI. mortuus Anno Christi M.LXXVII. Non longè videtur hæc inscriptio :

Vivit post funera Virtus.

Et sub isto hæc ;

Thomæ Linacro, clariss. Medico, Ioannes
 Cajus posuit. M.D.LVII. M. Augusto. Postea
 talia

“ not. Nor shall thy sin be done away till
 “ after long chastisement, nor the sin of thy
 “ mother, nor the sin of those men, who
 “ assisted in thy wicked council.”

All which came to pass, as predicted by the Saint ; for after being worsted and put to flight by Sueno king of the Danes, and his son Canute ; and at last closely besieged in London, he died miserably A. D. 1017, after he had reigned 36 years in great difficulties.

There is besides in the middle of the church a tomb made of brass, of some Bishop of London, named William, who was in favour with Edward king of England, and afterwards was made counsellor to king William. He was Bishop 16 years, and died A. D. 1077. Near this, is the following inscription :

Virtue survives the Funeral.

To the Memory of
 Thomas Linacre, an eminent Physician,
 John Caius placed this Monument. On the

15 HENTZNERI ITINERARIUM.

talis inscriptio, literis aureis, in inferiori parte posita legitur :

Thomas Linacrus, Regis Henrici VIII.
Medicus, Vir & Græcæ & Latinæ artis,
in re medicâ longè eruditissimus, multos ætate
suâ languentes, & qui jam animum despon-
derant, Vitæ restituit, multa Galeni opera,
in Latinam linguam, mirâ & singulari facundiâ
vertit, egregium opus de emendatâ structurâ
Latini sermonis, amicorum rogatu, paulo
ante mortem edidit, Medicinæ studiosis Oxo-
niæ publicas lectiones duas, Cantabrigiæ
unam in perpetuum stabilivit; in hac Urbe
Collegium Medicorum fieri suâ industriâ cu-
ravit, cujus & præsidens primus electus est,
fraudes dolosque mirè perosus fidusque amicis,
omnibus Ordinibus juxta charus, aliquot
annos antequam obiret presbyter factus, ple-
nus annis ex hac vitâ migravit, multum desi-
deratus, Anno Domini M.D.XXIV. die XX.
Octobris.

Sunt

lower part of it, is this inscription in gold letters ;

Thomas Linacre, Physician to king Henry VIII. a Man learned in the Greek and Latin Languages, and particularly skilful in Physick, by which he restored many from a State of languishment and despair to Life. He translated with extraordinary Eloquence many of Galen's Works into Latin ; and published, a little before his Death, at the request of his Friends, a very valuable Book on the correct Structure of the Latin Tongue. He founded in perpetuity in favour of Students in Physick, two public Lectures at Oxford, and one at Cambridge. In this City he brought about by his own Industry the establishing of a College of Physicians, of which he was elected the first President. He was a detester of all Fraud and Deceit, and faithful in his Friendships ; equally dear to Men of all Ranks : He went into Orders a few Years before his Death, and quitted this Life full of Years, and much lamented, A. D. 1524, on the 20th of October.

There

Sunt & alia plura in hoc templo epitaphia sed absque inscriptionibus. Organum postea pneumaticum habet egregium, & horis vespertinis, aliis adjunctis instrumentis, excellens musica auditur.

In suburbio, Occidentem versus, quod continuatis ædibus, & superbis secundum Thamesim procerum habitationibus, WESTMONASTERIUM oppidulum plus mill. pass. adjunctum urbi addidit, THORNEY olim à spinis, nunc WESTMUNSTER ab occiduo situ & Monasterio dictum, templum est inauguratione regum Angliæ, & regiâ sepulturâ imprimis insigne; Apollinis delubrum eò loci extitisse olim fama est, & Antonino Pio imperante terræ motu corruisse; ex cujus reliquiis, Sebertus rex orientalium Saxonum alterum D. Petro erexit, quod à Danis dejectum renovavit & pauculis Monachis Dunstanus Episcopus concessit. Sed postea Edvvardus rex, cognomento Confessor, sibi in sepulturam & Benedictinis Monachis in monasterium, ex
decimus

There are many tombs in this church, but without any inscriptions. It has a very fine Organ, which at evening prayer, accompanied with other instruments, is delightful.

In the suburb to the West, joined to the city by a continued row of palaces belonging to the chief nobility, of a mile in length, and lying on the side next the Thames, is the small town of WESTMINSTER; originally called THORNEY from it's thorn bushes, but now WESTMINSTER, from it's aspect and it's Monastery. The church is remarkable for the coronation, and the burial of the kings of England. Upon this spot is said formerly to have stood a temple of Apollo, which was thrown down by an earthquake in the time of Antoninus Pius; from the ruins of which Sebert king of the East-Saxons erected another to St. Peter: This was subverted by the Danes, and again renewed by bishop Dunstan, who gave it to a few Monks. Afterwards, king Edward the Confessor built it

17 HENTZNERI ITINERARIUM.

decimis omnium suorum reddituum de integro construxit, & patrimoniis totâ Angliâ dispersis ditavit.

In hoc templo, notatu digna sunt sequentia :

In primo Choro est tumulus Annæ Clivenfis uxoris Henrici VIII. absque inscriptione.

Ex opposito sunt sepulchra duo lapidea :
I. Edmundi Comitis Lancastriæ, fratris Edwardi I. II. Admeri de Valentiâ, Comitis Benbrochiæ, filii Gulielmi de Valentiâ. His adjunctum est III. ex marmore albo, Avelinæ Comitissæ Lancastriæ.

In secundo Choro videtur sella, in quâ reges inaugurationis tempore sedent; huic inclusus esse dicitur lapis Patriarchæ Jacobi, suprà quem dormiens recumbebat, cum haberet somnium de scalâ ad cœlum usque pertingente; adjectæ tabellæ hi versus sunt inscripti :

it entirely new, with the tenth of his whole revenue, to be the place of his own burial, and a convent of Benedictine Monks; and enriched it with estates dispersed all over England.

In this church, the following things are worthy of notice :

In the first Choir, the tomb of Anne of Cleves, wife of Henry VIII. without any inscription.

On the opposite side are two stone sepulchres. I. Edward, Earl of Lancaster, brother of Edward I. II. Ademar of Valence, Earl of Pembroke, son of Ademar of Valence. Joining to these is a III. of Aveline Countess of Lancaster.

In the second Choir is the chair on which the kings are seated, when they are crowned; in it is enclosed a stone, said to be that on which the Patriarch Jacob slept, when he dreamed he saw a ladder reaching quite up in-

G

to

Si quid habent veri, vel Chronica cana, fidesve,
Clauditur hâc cathedrâ nobilis ecce lapis.

Ad caput eximius Jacob quondam Patriarcha
Quem posuit, cernens numina mira poli.

Quem tulit ex Scottis spoliâns quasi victor
honoris

Edvvardus primus, Mars velut omnipotens.
Scottorum domitor noster validissimus Hector,
Anglorum decus & gloria militiæ.

Richardi II. monumentum cum uxore ex
orichalco deaurato, his versibus in circuitu
scriptis :

Prudens & mundus Richardus jure Secundus
Per fatum victus jacet hic sub marmore pictus ;
Verax sermone fuit & plenus ratione,
Corpore procerus, prudens animo ut Homerus,
Ecclesiæ favit, elatos suppeditavit,
Quemvis prostravit, Regalia qui violavit.

Extra

to heaven. The following verses are written upon a tablet hanging near it; the sense of which is:

That if any Faith is to be given to ancient Chronicles, a Stone of great Note is inclosed in this Chair, being the same on which the Patriarch Jacob reposed, when he beheld the miraculous descent of Angels. Edward I. the Mars and Hector of England, having conquered Scotland, brought it from thence.

The tomb of Richard II. and his wife, of brass gilt, and these verses written round it:

Perfect and Prudent, Richard, by right the
Second,

Vanquish'd by Fortune, lies here now
graven in Stone,

True of his Word, and thereto well resound;

Seemly in Person, and like to Homer, as one

In worldly Prudence, and ever the Church in one

Upheld and favour'd, casting the proud to
Ground,

And all that would his Royal State confound.

DART.

Extra tumulum talis est inscriptio :

Hic jacet immiti consumtus morte Richardus,
Anno 1369, *Fuisse felicem miserrimum.*

Huic adjunctus est tumulus conjugis ipsius
Quæ fuit filia Wenceslai Imperatoris.

Ad latus sinistrum est Edvvardi I. sepulchrum cum hâc inscriptione :

Edvvardus primus Scottorum malleus hic est.
An. 1308. *Pactum serva.* Regnavit An. 46.

Edvvardi III. monumentum ex cupro deaurato cum hâc inscriptione :

Hic decus Anglorum, flos Regum præteritorum,
Forma futurorum, Rex clemens, pax populorum,
Tertius Edvvardus Regni complens jubileum, &c.

Extra

Without the tomb is this inscription :

Here lies King Richard, who perished by a
cruel Death, in the Year 1369.

To have been happy is additional Misery.

Near him is the monument of his queen,
daughter of the Emperor Wenceslaus.

On the left hand is the tomb of Edward I.
with this inscription :

Here lies Edward I. who humbled the Scots.

A. D. 1308. *Be true to your Engagements.*

He reigned 46 years.

The tomb of Edward III. of copper gilt,
with this epitaph :

Of English Kings here lyeth the beauteous
Flower,

Of all before past, and Myrror to them shall
be :

A merciful King, of peace Conservator,

The Third Edward, &c.

Vid. DART. 2. 44.

Beside

Extra tumulum hoc legitur :

Tertius Edvvardus famâ super æthera notus.

Anno 1377. *Pugna pro Patriâ.*

Videtur ibidem gladius ipsius, quo Gallos domasse & vicisse dicitur, longitudine octo pedum.

Conjugis ejus Philippæ Epitaphium est tale ;
Conjunx Edvvardi jacet hic Regina Philippa.

Disce vivere. Anno 1469.

Henrici V. monumentum paululum hinc est remotum, cum inscriptione tali :

Gallorum mactrix jacet hic Henricus in Urnâ.

Anno 1422. *Domat omnia virtus.*

Huic vicinum est monumentum Catharinæ, quæ adhuc insepulta jacet, itâ ut arcula vel urna â quolibet possit aperiri, hâc inscriptione exterius additâ :

Pulchra virumq; suum sociat tandem Catharina.

Anno 1437. *Otium fuge.*

Henrici

Beside the tomb are these words :

Edward III. whose Fame has reach'd to Heaven.

A. D. 1377. *Fight for your Country.*

Here is shown his sword, eight feet in length, which they say he used in the conquest of France.

His queen's epitaph :

Here lies Queen Philippa, Wife of Edward III.

Learn to Live. A. D. 1369.

At a little distance, the tomb of Henry V. with this legend :

Henry, the scourge of France, lies in this Tomb.

Virtue subdues all Things. A. D. 1422.

Near this lies the coffin of Catherine; unburied, and to be opened by any one that pleases. On the outside is this inscription:

Fair Catherine is at length united to her Lord.

A. D. 1437. *Shun Idleness.*

The

Henrici III. epitaphium ex ære deaurato
cum hâc inscriptione :

Tertius Henricus est Templi conditor hujus.

Anno 1273.

Dulce bellum inexpertis.

Hic Henricus post 160. annos, hanc Edwardi fabricam subvertit, novamque ecclesiam speciosâ structurâ, multiplici marmorearum columnarum ordine, tecto laminis plumbeis convestito, quinquaginta annorum opere exædificavit, quam Abbates ad occasum plurimum auxerunt. Expulsis postea Monachis, ad varias subinde vices revoluta fuit; primum Decanum habuit & Præbendarios, mox Episcopum, qui patrimonio dilapidato cessit, & Decano reliquit; statim Monachi, cum suo Abbate, à Maria reginâ reducti, quibus paulò post authoritate Parlamentariâ ejectis in collegiatam ecclesiam, imò ecclesiæ plantarium convertit

The tomb of Henry III. of brass gilt, with this epitaph :

Henry III. the Founder of this Cathedral.

A. D. 1273.

War is delightful to the unexperienced.

It was this Henry, who 160 years after Edward the Confessor had built this church, took it down, and raised an entire new one of beautiful architecture, supported by rows of marble columns, and it's roof covered with sheets of lead, a work of 50 years before it's completion. It has been much enlarged at the West end by the Abbots. After the expulsion of the Monks, it experienced many changes ; first it had a Dean and Prebendaries ; then a Bishop, who having squandered the revenues, resigned it again to a Dean. In a little time, the Monks with their Abbot were reinstated by queen Mary ; but they being soon ejected again by authority of Parliament, it was converted into a Cathedral Church ; nay, into a seminary for the Church,

H

by

convertit ferenissima diva Elifabetha, Præbendarios instituit duodecim, tot emeritos milites, scolasticos quadraginta (alumni regii dicuntur) qui suo tempore ad Academias promoventur, & in Ecclesiam & Rempublicam transferuntur.

Videtur postea tumulus Aleonoræ filiæ Alphonsi regis Hispaniæ, conjugis Edvvardi I. regis Angliæ cum hac inscriptione :

Consors Edvvardi Primi fuit hæc Aleonora.
Anno 1298. *Disce mori.*

Elifabethæ filiæ Henrici VII. regis Angliæ epitaphium.

In medio Chori hujus sepultus est S. Edvvardus, qui fuit ultimus rex Saxonum. Monumentum est ex marmore Mosaici operis, hæc, in circuitu aureis literis, inscriptione additâ :

Omnibus insignis Virtutum laudibus Heros
Sanctus Edvvardus Confessor, rex venerandus.

Quinto die Jani moriens 1065,

Super æthera scandit.

Sursum Corda.

Tertium

by queen Elizabeth, who instituted there 12 Prebendaries, an equal number of invalid Soldiers, and 40 Scholars; who at a proper time are elected into the Universities, and are thence transplanted into the Church and State.

Next to be seen is the tomb of Eleanor, daughter of Alphonso king of Spain, and wife of Edward I. with this inscription:

This Eleanor was Consort of Edward I.

A. D. 1298. *Learn to die.*

The tomb of Elizabeth, daughter of Henry VII.

In the middle of this Chapel is the Shrine of St. Edward, the last king of the Saxons. It is composed of marbles in Mosaic; round it runs this inscription in letters of gold:

The venerable King, St. Edward the Confessor,

A Hero adorned with every Virtue.

He died on the fifth of January, 1065,

And mounted into Heaven.

Lift up your Hearts.

Tertium Chorum, admirandi splendoris & elegantiae, Henricus VII. Angliae rex, in suam & suae posteritatis sepulturam, ad ortum adiecit, in quo sepulchrum ipsius magnificentissimum, ex aere & marmore fabrefactum cernitur cum inscriptione tali :

Hic jacet Henricus hujus nominis VII. Angliae quondam Rex, Edmundi Richemundiae Comitis filius, qui die xxii. Aug. Rex creatus, statim post apud Westmonasterium xxx. Octobr. coronatur, Anno Domini M.CCCC.LXXXV. Moritur deinde xxi. April. Anno Aet. LIII. Regnavit annos xxii. Menses viii. minus uno die.

Monumentum clathris ex orichalco circumdatum est.

Vide DART, p. 157. vol. I.

Sub eodem tumulo sepultus jacet Edvvardus VI. Angliae Rex, Henrici VIII. ex Ioanna Semeria filius, qui postea successit patri, natus annos novem. Obiit Anno M.D.LIII. vi.

Julii

The third Choir, of surprizing splendor and elegance, was added to the East end by Henry VII. for a burying place for himself and his posterity. Here is to be seen his magnificent tomb, wrought of brass and marble, with this epitaph :

Here lies Henry VII. of that Name, formerly King of England, Son of Edmund Earl of Richmond, who ascending the Throne on the 22d Day of August, was crowned on the 30th of October following at Westminster, in the Year of our Lord 1485. He died on the 21st of April, in the 53d Year of his Age, after a Reign of 22 Years, and 8 Months, wanting a Day.

This monument is inclosed with rails of brass, with a long epitaph in Latin verse.

Under the same tomb lies buried Edward VI. King of England, Son of Henry VIII. by Jane Seymour. He succeeded to his Father when he was but 9 years old, and died A. D. 1553, on the 6th of July, in the 16th
year

24 HENTZNERI ITINERARIUM.

Julii Æt. xvi. Regni vii. non absque veneni suspicione.

Maria salutatur regina Angliæ à populo, xix. Julii anno postea M.D.LVIII. moritur Maria xvii. Novembris, in eodem Choro, in quodam angulo sepulta jacet, absque inscriptione tamen.

Regina Elifabetha.

Hic jacet Regina Elifabetha, Edvyardi IV. quondam Regis filia; Edvyardi V. quondam Regis nominata soror; Henrici VII. olim conjunx, & quæ Henrici VIII. Regis mater inclyta. Obiit diem suum in Turri Londinensi, die xi. Febr. Anno Domini 1502. xxxvii. An. Ætat.

Intra secundum & tertium Chorum, in facellis lateralibus, hæc epitaphia leguntur :

Seberti Regis Orientalium Saxonum, fundatoris templi, ex faxo.

Margarethæ Ritschmundiæ Septimi Henrici matri, Octavi aviæ, quæ stipendia constituit,

year of his age, and of his reign the 7th, not without fuspicion of poifon.

Mary was proclaimed Queen by the People, on the 19th of July, and died in November, 1558, and is buried in fome corner of the fame Choir, without any infcription.

Queen Elizabeth.

Here lies Queen Elizabeth, Daughter of Edward IV. Sifter of King Edward V. Wife of Henry VII. and the glorious Mother of Henry VIII. She died in the Tower of London, on the 11th of February, A. D. 1502, in the 37th Year of her Age.

Between the fecond and third Choirs, in the fide Chapels, are the tombs of Sebert King of the Eaft-Saxons, who built this Church with ftone : And

Of Margaret of Richmond, Mother of Henry VII. Grandmother of Henry VIII. She gave this Monaftery to the Monks of Winbourne,

25 HENTZNERI ITINERARIUM.

stituit, tribuit hoc Cœnobium Monachis,
& Doctoribus Grammatices, apud Werbrun,
perque Angliam totam divini verbi præconi-
bus; duobus item interpretibus literarum
sacrarum, alteri Oxoniis, alteri Cantabrigiæ,
ubi & Collegia dua Christo & Joanni disci-
pulo ejus struxit. Moritur Anno Domini
M.CCCC.LXIII. Cal. Julii.

Margaretha Comitissa Levenoscix, avia
Jacobi VI. Regis Scottorum.

Wilhelmus de Valentiâ, frater uterinus
Henrici III.

Comes Cornubiæ frater regis Edvvardi III.

In tumulu quodam talis inscriptio legitur :

In Clarissimæ Dominæ Francisæ Suffolciæ
quondam Ducissæ Epicedion.

Nil

* Winbourne, who preached and taught Grammar all England over, and appointed Salaries to two Professors of Divinity, one at Oxford, another at Cambridge, where she founded two Colleges, to Christ, and to John his Disciple. She died A. D. 1463, on the 3d of the Calends of July.

And of Margaret Countess of Lenox, Grandmother of James VI. King of Scotland.

William of Valence, half brother of Henry III.

The Earl of Cornwall, brother of Edward III.

Upon another tomb is an honorary inscription for Frances, Dutches of Suffolk: The sense of it is,

* *This is a mistake: Her epitaph says, stipendia constituit tribus hoc cænobio Monachis & Doctori Grammatices apud Wynbourne.*

Nil decus aut splendor, nil regia nomina
profunt,

Splendida divitiis, nil juvat ampla domus ;
Omnia fluxerunt, virtutis sola remansit

Gloria, tartareis non abolenda rogis.
Nupta Duci prius est, uxor post arma gerentis,
Funere nunc Stoki consociata DEO.

In conspectu deinde est epitaphium Domini
Russel filii Comitis Bethfordiæ, cujus uxor hos
Latinos & Græcos versus composuit, & in
marmor incidi curavit.

Mens mea crudeli laniatur faucia morfu,

Cum subit oblatae Mortis Imago tuæ.

Hæres Vere novo Comitis tu Floris ad instar,

Usque cadens miseras meque measque facis.

Quippe Decor, Vultus, Linguæ, Moresque
probat,

Tum Doctrina perit, sed viget alma Fides.

That Titles, Royal Birth, riches, or a large
Family, are of no avail :

That all are Transitory ; Virtue alone resist-
ing the Funeral Pile.

That this Lady was first married to a Duke,
then to Stoke, a Gentleman ;

And lastly, by the Grave espoused to CHRIST.

The next is the tomb of Lord Russel, Son
of the Earl of Bedford, whose Lady com-
posed the following Greek and Latin Verses,
and had them engraved on the Marble.

How was I startled at the cruel Feast,
By Death's rude Hands in horrid manner drest ;
Such Grief as sure no hapless Woman knew,
When thy pale Image lay before my View.
Thy Father's Heir in beatuous Form array'd,
Like Flowers in Spring, and fair, like them
to fade ;

Leaving behind unhappy wretched me,
And all thy little Orphan-Progeny :
Alike the beauteous Face, the comely Air,
The Tongue perswasive, and the Actions fair,
Decay : So Learning too in Time shall waste ;
But Faith, chaste lovely Faith, shall ever last.

Νὺν ψυχῆς γλυκὺ τερπνὸν ἐμῆς οἰκίῃ φαεινόν,

Πατρίδ' ἥδε πόδον, τῇδε κέκευθε κόνις.

Φεῦ μὴν οἳ ξυραὶ χήρη, κέραι τε θύγαλρες,

Τερπάλην ζωῆς ὥς περιεῖλε θανάτῳ,

Ευσεβίης ἔνεκα πολὺν ὄλβον σειμνὸς ἔπαυσε,

Ὅυρανίῃ μελόχῃς συγγενέας καλεῶν.

Anna Comitissa Oxon. filia Gulielmi Cæcili, Baronis de Burgthley, Thesaurarii regis.

Philippa filia, & cohæres Joannis Domini Mohun de Dunster, uxor Edwardi Ducis Eboracensis, Anno Domini 1434.

Francisca Comitissa de Suffex, ex antiquâ Seidneiorum familiâ oriunda.

Thomas Bromley Cancellarius reginæ Elisabethæ.

Comes

The once bright Glory of his House, the Pride
 Of all his Country, dusty Ruins hide :
 Mourn, hapless Orphans, mourn, once happy
 Wife,

For when he dy'd, dy'd all the Joys of Life.
 Pious and just, amidst a large Estate,
 He got at once the Name of Good and Great.
 He made no flatt'ring Parasite his Guest,
 But ask'd the good Companions to the Feast.

Anne Countess of Oxford, Daughter of
 William Cecil, Baron Burleigh, and Lord
 Treasurer.

Philippa, Daughter and Coheiress of John
 Lord Mohun of Dunster, Wife of Edward
 Duke of York.

Frances Countess of Sussex, of the antient
 Family of Sidney.

Thomas Bromley, Chancellor to Queen
 Elizabeth.

The

Comes de Prizevvater, Dom. Dabne, Camerarius Henrici Septimi, cum uxore.

Et huc usque de WESTMONASTERIO.

Sunt & alia templa in hac urbe plurima, sed propter sepulturas, & illustrium monumenta, non ita celebria.

Ceterum sub hoc WESTMUNSTER-HALL five Prætorium est, in quo præter comitia Parliamentaria, quæ ibi sæpissimè habentur, fora judiciaria constituuntur, & statim temporibus causæ cognoscuntur, cum Juris tum patrimonii regii, & etiam Cancellariæ, quæ ex æquo & bono summum Jus moderatur, cum ante Henrici I. tempora, primæ Justitiæ forum vagum esset, aulamque regiam comitaretur. Verum ille, ut in Chartâ Magnâ habetur, legem tulit in hæc verba; *Communia placita non sequantur Curiam nostram, sed teneantur in aliquo certo loco.* Hoc quod nunc est, Prætorium,

* The Earl of Bridgewater, Lord Dawbney, Lord Chamberlain to Henry VII. and his Lady.

And thus much for WESTMINSTER.

There are many other Churches in this city, but none so remarkable for the tombs of persons of distinction.

Near to this church is WESTMINSTER-HALL, where besides the Sessions of Parliament, which are often held there, are the Courts of Justice; and at stated times are heard there trials in Law, or concerning the King's patrimony; or in Chancery, which moderates the severity of the common Law by Equity. Till the time of Henry I. the prime court of Justice was moveable, and followed the King's court, but he enacted by the Magna Charta, *That the Common Pleas should no longer attend his Court, but be held at some determined Place.* The present hall was built

* Sir Giles Dawbney, he was not earl of Bridgewater, nor a lord.

by

Prætorium, Richardus II. Angliæ rex, diruto vetustiori extruxit, suæque habitationi dicavit (tunc enim reges ipsi causas audiebant Palatiumque ab Edvvardi Confessoris tempore adjunctum habuerunt) quo ante sexaginta annos igne absumto, Henricus VIII. sedem regiam, ad ædes vicinas non ita pridem Cardinalis Wolfæi transtulit, quas WHITEHALL vulgò vocant, id est, aula alba. Domus hæc est verè regia, hinc vivario, quod & alteram regiam conjungit S. JAMES dictam, illinc Tamisi conclusa.

In Camerâ, ubi Parlamentum congregari & haberi solet, *sellæ & parietes ex ligno Hybernico* fabricati sunt, quod occultâ hâc qualitate præditum esse dicitur, ut id omnia animalia venenata fugiant, vel potius, quod lignum istud cuncta venenata abigat, & occultâ quâdam vi, à se longè repellat. Et enim pro certo affirmatur, nullos serpentes, nullos araneos, nullaque alia venenata, per totam Hyberniam reperiri animalia.

Propè

by king Richard II. in the place of an ancient one which he caused to be taken down. He made it part of his habitation, (for at that time the kings of England determined causes in their own proper Person, and from the days of Edward the Confessor, had their palace adjoining) till above 60 years since, upon it's being burnt, Henry VIII. removed the royal residence to WHITEHALL, situated in the neighbourhood, which a little before was the house of Cardinal Wolsey: This palace is truly Royal; inclosed on one side by the Thames, on the other by a Park, which connects it with St. JAMES's, another royal palace.

In the Chamber where the Parliament is usually held, the seats and wainscot are made of wood, *the growth of Ireland*; said to have that occult quality, that all poisonous animals are driven away by it: And it is affirmed for certain, that in Ireland there are neither serpents, toads, nor any other venomous creature to be found.

Propè has regias ædes Cygni conspiciuntur plurimi, & ferè innumerabiles, qui hinc inde sursum & deorsum, per aliquot milliaria, in Thamesi fluvio liberè vagantur; nemini enim hos turbare, multo minus occidere, sine grandi mulctâ, licet.

In aulâ albâ, WITHEHALL vulgò nuncupatâ, visu digna sunt sequentia :

I. Bibliotheca Reginae, Græcis, Latinis, Italicis & Gallicis libris referta, inter quos libellus erat Gallicus, propriâ reginæ Angliæ Elisabethæ adhuc viventis manu in membranâ scriptus, & Henrico VIII. Angliæ regi parenti sic dedicatus :

*A Treshaut & Trespuissant & Redoubtè Prince
Henry VIII. de ce nom, Roy d' Angleterre, de
France, & d' Irlande, défenseur de la foy :*

*Elisabeth sa Treshumble fille rend
Salut & Obedience.*

Omnes

Near this palace are seen an immense number of Swans, who wander up and down the river for some miles, in great security ; no body daring to molest, much less kill any of them, under penalty of a considerable fine.

In WHITEHALL are the following things worthy of observation :

I. The Royal Library, well stored with Greek, Latin, Italian and French books : Amongst the rest, a little one in French, upon parchment, in the hand writing of the present reigning queen Elizabeth, thus inscribed :

To the most High, Puissant, and redoubted Prince, Henry VIII. of the Name, King of England, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith :

*Elizabeth, his most humble Daughter,
Health and Obedience.*

Omnes isti libri, holoserico varii & diversi coloris, potissimum tamen rubri, laminis & clausuris argenteis ac aureis, margaritis item, aliisque gemmis preciosis ornati, atque vestiti erant.

II. Cistæ duæ sive arculæ argenteæ magnâ arte elaboratæ, in quas regina papyrum reponere, & iis ceu atramentariis, uti solet.

III. Thorus reginæ ex ligno versicolore artificiosissimè compositus, tegumentis sericis, holosericis, aureis & argenteis acu pictis ditissimè instratus.

IV. Cista, margaritis undique exornata, in quam armillas inares & id genus alias res preciosiores, regina reponere solet.

V. Passio Christi, in vitreis tabellis adumbrata.

VI. Picturæ, inter quas vera reginæ Elisabethæ imago, cum XVI. annos nata esset;
Henrici,

All these books are bound in velvet of different colours, though chiefly red, with clasps of gold and silver; some have pearls, and precious stones, set in their bindings.

II. Two little silver cabinets of exquisite work, in which the Queen keeps her paper, and which she uses for writing boxes.

III. The Queen's bed, ingeniously composed of woods of different colours, with quilts of silk, velvet, gold, silver, and embroidery.

IV. A little chest ornamented all over with pearls, in which the Queen keeps her bracelets, ear-rings, and other things of extraordinary value.

V. Christ's passion, in painted glass.

VI. Portraits: Among which are queen Elizabeth at 16 years old. Henry, Richard, Edward,

Henrici, Richardi, Edvvardi, Angliæ regum ; Rosimundæ Anglæ, & * Lucretiæ Græcæ sponsæ in habitu nuptiali, & aliarum ; in tabella quadam Angliæ regum genealogia ; Edvvardi VI. Angliæ regis effigies, primo intuitu monstrum quid repræsentans, sed si quis per foramen operculi vel tabellæ, quâ pictura tegitur, effigiem rectâ intueatur, tum vera depræhenditur ; ingeniosum artificis inventum ; Caroli V. Rom. Imperatoris ; Caroli Emanuelis Sabaudia Ducis, & Catharinæ Hispaniæ conjugis ipsius ; Ferdinandi Florentiæ Ducis cum filiabus ; Philippi regis Hispaniæ, cum veniret in Angliam, & matrimonio sibi jungeret Mariam Angliæ reginam ; Henrici VII. Henrici VIII. matris ejusdem, item aliorum, aliarumque illustrium imagines quam plurimæ ; pictura obsidionis insulæ Melites, sive Malthæ.

VII. Ædícula cujusdam Eremitæ, elegantissimè ex ligno sculpta, inter saxa quasi delitescens.

VIII. Emblemata varia papyracea, clypei formam habentia, quibus, adjectis symbolis

* *This must be a blunder.*

Nobiles

Edward, kings of England; Rosamond; Lucrece, a Grecian bride, in her nuptial habit; the genealogy of the kings of England; a picture of king Edward VI. representing at first sight something quite deformed, till by looking through a small hole in the cover, which is put over it, you see it in it's true proportions; Charles V. Emperor; Charles Emanuel Duke of Savoy, and Catherine of Spain, his wife; Ferdinand Duke of Florence, with his daughters; one of Philip king of Spain, when he came into England and married Mary; Henry VII. Henry VIII. and his mother: Besides many more of illustrious men and women; and a picture of the siege of Malta.

VII. A small Hermitage, half hid in a rock, finely carved in wood.

VIII. Variety of emblems, on paper, cut in the shape of shields, with mottoes, used by the nobility at tilts and tournaments, hung up here for a memorial.

IX.

33 HENTZNERI ITINERARIUM.

Nobiles in exercitiis equestribus & gladiatoriiis
uti sunt soliti, hic memoriæ causâ suspensa.

IX. Varia instrumenta musica, & inter ea
unum, in quo duo simul & unâ vice ludere
possunt.

X. Machina horaria, in qua Rhinoceros
cum Æthiope ei insidente conspicitur, quatuor
aliis veluti ministris ad latera astantibus, regem-
que portantibus, ac ad nolæ sonitum capita
inflectentibus; hæc omnia moventur ubi rotæ
intenduntur.

Porro in adjuncti huic Aulæ Vivarii introi-
tu, talis legitur inscriptio:

*Ictus piscator tandem sapit,
Sed infelix Actæoni semper præceps.
Casta Virgo facile miseretur;
Sed potens Dea scelus ulciscitur.
Præda canibus, exemplum Juvenibus,
suis dedecus, pereat Actæon.
Cura cœlitibus, chara mortalibus, suis securitas,
Vivat Diana.*

In

IX. Different instruments of music, upon one of which two persons may perform at the same time.

X. A piece of clock-work, an Æthiop riding upon a Rhinoceros, with four attendants, who all make their obeisance, when it strikes the hour; these are all put into motion by winding up the machine.

At the entrance into the Park from Whitehall is this inscription:

* *The Fisherman who has been wounded, learns
though late to beware;
But the unfortunate Actæon always presses on.
The chaste Virgin naturally pitied:
But the powerful Goddesses revenged the wrong.
Let Actæon fall a prey to his Dogs,
An Example to Youth,
A disgrace to those that belong to him!
May Diana live the care of Heaven;
The delight of Mortals;
The security of those that belong to Her!*

* This romantic inscription probably alluded to Philip II. who wooed the Queen after her sister's death; and to the destruction of his Armada.

L

In

In vivario videntur damæ, magno numero.

In alio quodam horto, huic arci contiguo, est fons salientis aquæ, cum horologio solari, quod dum peregrè advenientes contemplantur, aqua ex fistulis copiosè erumpit, & circumstantes largissimè aspergit, hortulano à longinquo rotam quandam circumagentem, quâ aqua ista propellitur.

Domus Senatoria vel publica quæ GUILTHAL vulgò vocatur, à Thoma Knovvles pulcherrimè constructa est, in quâ duorum Gy-gantum statux videntur, qui Anglis auxilio fuisse dicuntur, cum Romani eos bello persequerentur; istorum nomina sunt, Corinius Britannus, Gœmagott Albionus. Subest in tabulâ quadam titulus Caroli V. Imperatoris, aureis literis scriptus.

Status Reipublicæ in hâc urbe est talis; urbs ipsa in xxv. regiones seu Tribus divisa est; conciliumque reipub. penes xxiv. senes constitutum, qui ab ætate, linguâ vulgari Alterman, id est, senatores appellantur, quorum singuli
singulis

In this Park is great plenty of Deer.

In a garden joining to this palace, there is a Jet d'eau, with a sun-dial, which while strangers are looking at, a quantity of water, forced by a wheel, which the gardiner turns at a distance, through a number of little pipes, plentifully sprinkles those that are standing round.

GUILD-HALL, a fine structure, built by Thomas Knowles: Here are to be seen the statues of two Giants, said to have assisted the English when the Romans made war upon them; Corinius of Britain, and Gogmagog of Albion. Beneath upon a table the titles of Charles V. Emperor are written in letters of gold.

The government of London is this: The city is divided into 25 Regions, or Wards; the council is composed of 24 Aldermen, one of which presides over every Ward. And whereas of old, the chief magistrate, was a Portreve, *i. e.* Governor of the city: Richard I. appointed two Bailiffs; instead of which,

35 HENTZNERI ITINERARIUM.

singulis Tribubus præfunt; et cum antiquitus pro summo Magistratu Porgreve, id est, urbis præfectum habuissent, duos Ballivos Richardus I. instituit, pro quibus Joannes rex, ut Majorem five Prætorem annum Magistratum, suis suffragiis è XII. primariis corporibus eligerent voluit, duosque Vicecomites, Schirifs vulgò nuncupatos, quorum alter regius, urbanus alter dicitur, nominarent. Atque hæc Reip. formâ constitutâ, incredibile est, quantum publicis privatisque operibus hæctenus urbs hæc creverit. *Guliel. Cambden in Britannia sub tit. Midlesex.*

Ceterum notatu dignum hic est, quod Major five Prætor hujus loci quotannis die Bartholomæi Apostoli, quo nundinæ & encœnia habentur, cum XII. primariis senatoribus, in campum vicinum solet exspatiari, togâ purpureâ amictus, & catenâ aureâ cui appensa sunt insignia in formam aurei Velleris, cinctus, ornatus insuper insigni Periscelidis ordinis ornamento, quo quilibet in hac dignitate constitutus decoratur & toto Magistratus annui
tempore

king John gave a power by grant, of chusing annually a Mayor, from any of the twelve principal Companies, and to name two Sheriffs, one of which to be called the King's, the other, the City's. It is scarce credible how this city encreased, both in public and private buildings, upon establishing this form of government. *Vide Cambden's Britan. Middlesex.*

It is worthy of observation, that every year upon St. Bartholemew's day, when the Fair is held, it is usual for the Mayor, attended by the 12 principal Aldermen, to walk in a neighbouring field, dressed in his scarlet gown, and about his neck a golden chain, to which is hung a * Golden Fleece, and besides, that † particular ornament, which distinguishes the most noble Order of the Garter. During the year of his Magistracy, he is obliged to live so magnificently, that Foreigner or Na-

* *This probably alluded to the woollen manufacture; Stow mentions his riding through the Cloth Fair, on the Eve of St. Bartholemew, p. 651.*

† *The Collar of SS.*

tive,

tempore ita magnificum se exhibere cogitur, ut quibuscvis & incolis & peregrinis, ad mensam ejus, variis epulis instructissimam, modò vacet locus, absque ullâ impensâ accedere quotidie liberum sit. Exeunti extra urbem præfertur sceptrum, gladius & pileus; sequuntur primarii Senatores, omnes equites, sicut & ipse Major, rubris togis vestiti, & catenis aureis cincti; ubi ad locum destinatum, & tentorium ibidem erectum, ventum est, quidam ex plebe prodeunt & luctando bini ac bini se exercent; victores à Magistratu præmia accipiunt; dimittuntur postea in circumfusam & promiscuam multitudinem cuniculi vivi, quos pueri magno clamore insectantur. Huic spectaculo cum interessemus, quidam forte ex nostro comitatu, Thobias Salander nomine, medicinæ Doctor, crumenam cum ix. coronatis solaribus amisit, quam procul dubio lateri ejus semper adhærens Anglus ita ingeniosè subtraxerat, ut Salander ne minimum quidem persentisceret.

tive, without any expence, is free, if he can find a chair empty, to dine at his table, where there is always the greatest plenty. When the Mayor goes out of the precincts of the city, a scepter, a sword, and a cap, are born before him, and he is followed by the principal Aldermen in scarlet gowns, with gold chains; himself and they on horse-back: Upon their arrival at a place appointed for that purpose, where a tent is pitched, the mob begin to wrestle before them, two at a time; the conquerors receive rewards from the Magistrates. After this is over, a parcel of live Rabbits are turned loose among the crowd, which are pursued by a number of boys, who endeavour to catch them, with all the noise they can make. While we were at this shew, one of our company, Thobias Salander, Doctor of Physic, had his pocket picked of his purse, with nine crowns du soleil, which without doubt was so cleverly taken from him, by an Englishman who always kept very close to him, that the Doctor did not in the least perceive it.

The

ARX sive TURRIS LONDINENSIS, Britan-
nicè ab albedine BRINGWIN & TOURGWIN,
apellata, fossâ admodum profundâ & latâ, ac
muro duplici & alto probè cincta est, in hujus
centro, Turris illa antiquissima & fortissima,
quatuor aliis turribus inclusa, & à Julio
Cæsare quorundam opinione condita, cerni-
tur. Hanc arcem cum ingrederemur, gladii
ad portam deponendi, & satellitibus tradendi
erant. Postea à quodam introducti, mon-
strabantur nobis tapetia regia ultra centum,
aurea, argentea, & serica; sellæ regię ho-
loferico varii coloris coopertæ, magnus lectif-
terniorum apparatus, veluti conopœa, & id
genus alia margaritis ditissimè exornata, tùm
vestimenta regia magnificentissima, quæ omnia
propter impensas maximas facilè quemvis in
sui admirationem trahere poterant. Inde in
Armamentarium ducti; in quo hæc peculia-
ria; hastæ ex quibus ejaculatur; hastæ aliæ
multæ, & splendidæ, quas partisan vulgò ap-
pellant, & quibus ad defensionem regii cor-
poris in bello satellites utuntur; lanceæ holo-
ferico

The CASTLE, or TOWER of LONDON, called BRINGWIN, and TOURGWIN, in Welch, from it's whiteness, is encompassed by a very deep and broad ditch, as well as a double wall very high. In the middle of the whole is that very antient and very strong Tower, enclosed with four others, which in the opinion of some, was built by Julius Cæsar. Upon entering the Tower, we were obliged to quit our swords at the gate, and deliver them to the guard. When we were introduced, we were shewn above a hundred pieces of arras belonging to the crown, made of gold, silver, and silk ; several saddles covered with velvet of different colours ; an immense quantity of bed-furniture, such as canopies, and the like, some of them most richly ornamented with pearl ; some royal dresses, so extremely magnificent, as to raise any one's admiration at the sums they must have cost. We were next led into the Armoury, in which are these particularities : Spears, out of which you may shoot ; shields, that will give fire four times ; a great many rich halberds, common-

M

ly

ferico rubro, & viridī tectæ, cum Henrici VIII. Angliæ regis armaturâ; arma multa ac egregia, tam pro viris, quàm pro equis in equestri pugnâ; lancea Caroli Branden Suffolciæ, quæ tres spithamos crassa erat; tormenta duo, ex quorum altero tres, ex altero septem globi possunt explodi; duo tormenta lignea magnitudinis immensæ, quibus Angli in oppugnatione Boloniæ, Galliæ oppidi, aliquando sunt usi; quo stratagemate, cum aliàs impossibile fuisset, cum ejuscemodi tormentis appropinquare ad oppidum, Bolonienses territi, sese sub certis conditionibus dediderunt; XIX. tormenta crassiora; & XXXVI. quodam modo minora, erant in camerâ peculiari; alia item tormenta, ex quibus catenæ, globulique frangendis navium malis apti exploduntur. Balistæ, arcus, sagittæ, quibus etiamnum hodie in exercitiis uti solent Angli magno numero: Et quis omnia referre queat? Expolitioni autem rerum harum bellicarum omnium, vix octo vel novem viri quotannis sufficiunt.

ly called partuifans, with which the guard defend the Royal person in battle; some lances, covered with red and green velvet, and the body-armour of Henry VIII.; many, and very beautiful arms, as well for men, as for horses in horse-fights; the lance of Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk, three spans thick; two pieces of canon, the one fires three, the other seven balls at a time; two others made of wood, which the English had at the siege of Boulogne, in France, and by this stratagem, without which they could not have succeeded, they struck a terror into the inhabitants, as at the appearance of artillery, and the town was surrendered upon articles; 19 canon, of a thicker make than ordinary, and in a room apart; 36 of a smaller; other canon for chain-shot; and balls proper to bring down masts of ships. Cross-bows, bows and arrows, of which to this day the English make great use in their exercises: But who can relate all that is to be seen here? Eight or nine men, employed by the year, are scarce sufficient to keep all the arms bright.

Officina prætereà est in hac arce monetaria, cudendis regiis nummis occupata.

N. B. Notandum hic, quod si quis ex illustriore familiâ facinus aliquod magnum perpetret morte dignum, crimen nimirum læsæ majestatis, aut simile quid, is huic arci includitur, & rarissimum est, ut inde liberetur, & salvus dimittatur. Hic decapitata fuit Anna Bolenia Henrici VIII. Angliæ regis conjunx, ibidemque in Sacello sepulta, sed absque inscriptione: Regina quoque Elisabetha in hoc ergastulo captiva fuit detenta à sorore Mariâ Angliæ reginâ, quâ tandem vitâ defunctâ, inde liberata, atque ad regni gubernationem legitimè fuit evocata.

Egressi ex hac arce in domunculam propinquam concessimus, in quâ diversi generis aluntur animalia, tres videlicet Leænæ, & Leo unus ingentis magnitudinis, quem Edvvardum sextum vocitant, eo quod regis istius tempore natus hic sit, Tigris, Lynx, Lupus, valdè annosus, quod rarissimum in Angliâ animal, unde
etiam

The Mint for coining money is in the Tower.

N. B. It is to be noted, that when any of the nobility are sent hither, on the charge of high crimes, punishable with death, such as treason, &c. they seldom or never recover their liberty. Here was beheaded Anna Bolen, wife of king Henry VIII. and lies buried in the Chapel, but without any inscription: And queen Elizabeth was kept prisoner here by her sister queen Mary, at whose death she was enlarged, and by right called to the throne.

On coming out of the Tower, we were led to a small house close by, where are kept variety of creatures, *viz.* three Lionesses, one Lion of great size, called Edward VI. from his having been born in that reign; a Tyger, a Lynx; a Wolf, excessively old; this is a very scarce animal in England, so that their sheep and cattle stray about in great numbers, free from any danger, though without any
body

40 HENTZNERI ITINERARIUM.

etiam numerosi ovium greges & armenta hinc inde absque custodibus impunè oberrant ; item Histris, Aquila : Atque hæc animalia omnia in loco remotiori, & ad hanc rem designato, clathris ligneis circumsepta, Reginae sumptibus aluntur.

Prope hanc arcem, area est satis ampla, in cujus eminentiore loco contabulatio lignea erecta est, suppliciis illustrium destinata, super quâ tres Angliæ principes, suæ familæ ultimos, læsæ majestatis reos, decollatos esse fertur : In ripâ Thamesis fluvii huic arci contiguâ, plurima videntur tormenta, & ænea, & ferrea, quorum præcipuus in mari est usus.

Visu deinde & notatu dignum quoque est in hac urbe peristylum sive Janum medium, Bursum vulgus, regina Elisabetha EXCAMBIUM REGIUM dixit, ad negotiatorum usum & urbis ornamentum, à Thoma Greshamo Equestris ordinis cive positum ; magnificam illud quidem, sive ædificii structuram, sive gentium frequentiam, sive mercium copiam spectes ; ut etiam Hansiaticæ Societatis domum omittam, & aquas, subterraneis cuniculis, & syphonibus,

in

body to keep them ; there is besides, a Porcupine, and an Eagle : All these creatures are kept in a remote place, fitted up for the purpose with wooden lattices, at the Queen's expence.

Near to this Tower, is a large open space, on the highest part of it is erected a wooden scaffold, for the execution of noble criminals ; upon which they say, three princes of England, the last of their families, have been beheaded for high treason : On the bank of the Thames close by, are a great many cannon, such chiefly as are used at sea.

The next thing worthy of note, is the ROYAL EXCHANGE, so named by queen Elizabeth, built by Sir Thomas Gresham, Citizen, for public ornament, and the convenience of merchants. It has a great effect, whether you consider the stateliness of the building, the assemblage of different nations, or the quantities of merchandise. I shall say nothing of the hall belonging to the Hans Society ;

41 HENTZNERI ITINERARIUM.

in omnes urbis regiones derivatas, illisque recipiendis elegantissima castella seu labra ; novum etiam aqueductum, quo hydragogi Germani solers industria, rotâ è Thamesi aquas in magnam urbis partem, tubulis certo libramine dispositis, ante paucos annos deduxit.

BRITWEL, Correctionis domus hodiè, quondam in Caroli V. Rom. Imperatoris gratiam, intra spatium sex hebdomadarum extructa.

AHALL, domus à Sutore quodam ædificata, Reip. Londinensi destinata, in quâ singulis septimanis ter venduntur merces variæ, ut pote frumentum, lana, panni, fructus, & alia.

Sunt porrò Londini extra urbem THEATRA aliquot, in quibus Histriones Angli Comœdias & Tragoœdias singulis ferè diebus, in magnâ hominum frequentiâ agunt, quas variis etiam saltationibus, suavissimâ adhibitâ musicâ, magno cum populi applausu finire solent.

Non longè ab uno horum theatrorum, quæ omnia lignea sunt, ad Thamesim Navis
est

Society ; or of the conveyance of water to all parts of the town by subterraneous pipes, nor the beautiful conduits and cisterns for the reception of it ; nor of the rising of water out of the Thames by a wheel, invented a few years since by a German.

BRIDEWELL, at present the House of Correction : It was built in six weeks for the reception of the Emperor Charles V.

A HALL, built by a Cobler, and bestowed on the city, where are exposed to sale three times in a week, corn, wool, cloth, fruits, and the like.

Without the city are some THEATRES, where English Actors represent almost every day Tragedies and Comedies to very numerous audiences ; these are concluded with excellent music, variety of dances, and the excessive applause of those that are present.

Not far from one of these Theatres, which are all built of wood, lies the Royal Barge,

N

close

est Regia, quæ duo egregia habet conclavia, fenestris pellucidis, picturis & sculpturis eleganter exornata, in sicco & quidem sub tecto collocata, propterea ut à pluviis & cœli injuriâ immunis sit.

Est & alius postea locus Theatri quoque formam habens, Ursorum & Taurorum ventionibus destinatus, qui à posticâ parte alligati à magnis illis canibus & molossis Anglicis, quos linguâ vernaculâ docten appellant, mirè exagitantur, ita tamen, ut sæpè canes isti ab Ursis vel Tauris dentibus arrepti, vel cornibus impetiti, de vitâ periclitari, aliquando etiam animam exhalare soleant, quibus sic vel lassis statim substituuntur alii recentes & magis alacres. Accedit aliquando in fine hujus spectaculi Ursi planè excæcati flagellatio, ubi quinque vel sex, in circulo constituti, Ursum flagellis miserè excipiunt, qui licet alligatus aufugere nequeat, alacriter tamen se defendit, circumstantes, & nimium appropinquantes, nisi rectè & providè sibi caveant, prosternit, ac flagella è manibus cædentium eripit atque confringit. Utuntur in hisce spectaculis

close to the river ; it has two splendid cabbins, beautifully ornamented with glass windows, painting and gilding ; it is kept upon dry ground, and sheltered from the weather,

There is still another place, built in the form of a Theatre, which serves for the baiting of Bulls and Bears, they are fastened behind, and then worried by great English bulldogs ; but not without great risque to the dogs, from the horns of the one, and the teeth of the other ; and it sometimes happens they are killed upon the spot ; fresh ones are immediately supplied in the places of those that are wounded, or tired. To this entertainment, there often follows that of whipping a blinded Bear, which is performed by five or six men, standing circularly with whips, which they exercise upon him without any mercy, as he cannot escape from them because of his chain ; he defends himself with all his force and skill, throwing down all who come within his reach, and are not active enough to get out of it, and tearing the

43 HENTZNERI ITINERARIUM.

taculis sicut & alibi, ubicunque locorum sint Angli, herbâ nicotiana, quam Americano idiomate Tobaca nuncupant (Pæsum alii dicunt) hoc modo frequentissimè; fistulæ in hunc finem ex argillâ factæ, orificio posteriori dictam herbam probè exsiccatam, ita ut in pulverem faciliè redigi possit, immittunt, & igne admoto accendunt, undè fumus ab anteriori parte ore attrahitur, qui per nares rursùm, tanquam per infurnibulum exit, & phlegmâ ac capitis defluxiones magnâ copiâ secum educit. Circumferuntur insuper in hisce theatris varii fructus venales, ut poma, pyra, nuces & pro ratione temporis, etiam vinum & cerevisia.

COLLEGIA intra & extra urbem quindecim hic numerantur, magnificæ structuræ, adjunctis ubique hortis amenissimis, quorum præcipua sunt hæc tria :

I. **TEMPLUM**, vulgò **TEMPEL**, in quo olim Templarii, dictum, uti videtur, è templo antiquissimo, cui Turris, rotunda addita,
sub

whips out of their hands, and breaking them. At these spectacles, and every where else, the English are constantly smoaking Tobacco, and in this manner; they have pipes on purpose made of clay, into the farther end of which they put the herb, so dry that it may be rubbed into powder, and putting fire to it, they draw the smoak into their mouths, which they puff out again, through their nostrils, like funnels, along with it plenty of phlegm and defluxion from the head. In these theatres fruits, such as apples, pears and nuts, according to the season, are carried about to be sold, as well as ale and wine.

There are fifteen COLLEGES, within and without the city, nobly built, with beautiful gardens adjoining. Of these the three principal are :

I. The TEMPLE, inhabited formerly by the Knights Templars : It seems to have taken it's name from the old Temple, or Church, which has a round Tower added to it,

44. HENTZNERI ITINERARIUM.

sub quâ est sepultura regum Danorum, qui olim in Angliâ regnârunt.

II. GREZIN. &

III. LYCONSIN.

In hisce Collegiis aluntur adolescentes & nobiles & plebei magno numero, philosophiæ, theologiæ, & medicinæ potissimum operam dantes, (paucissimi enim ad studium juris animum adjiciunt) lautè vivunt, & poculis argenteis utuntur. Quod cum aliquando illustris quidam vir vidisset, admirans magnum poculorum argenteorum numerum, in hæc verba prorupisse fertur: “ Convenire potius
“ Scholasticis ex testaceis & vitreis quàm
“ argenteis vasculis bibere.” Responsum ei à Collegio: “ Se omnia sua pocula ipsi
“ velle tradere, si conditionem accipiat, &
“ vicissim sibi de testaceis & vitreis vasculis
“ sufficienter prospiciat; frequentissimam enim
“ horum confractionem posse fortassis ali-
“ quando longè superare æstimationem argen-
“ teorum.”

Plateas

it, under which lie buried those kings of Denmark, that reigned in England.

II. GRAYS-INN. And

III. LINCOLNS-INN.

In these Colleges numbers of the young nobility, gentry, and others, are educated, and chiefly in the study of physic, for very few apply themselves to that of the law: They are allowed a very good table, and silver cups to drink out off. Once a person of distinction, who could not help being surprized at the great number of cups, said, "He should have thought it more suitable to the life of Students, if they had used rather glass, or earthen-ware, than silver." The College answered, "They were ready to make him a present of all their plate; provided he would undertake to supply them with all the glass, and earthen-ware, they should have a demand for; since it was very likely he would find the expence, from constant breaking, exceed the value of the silver."

The

Plateas habet urbs ista nitidas & mundas ; præ reliquis tamen excellit, quæ ab aurifabris nomen habet ; in hâc turris deaurata cernitur, cum fonte salientis aquæ, cui adjectæ sunt ab altero latere ædes satis splendidæ, ab aurifabro quodam olim constructæ, & reipub. donatæ ; videntur prætereà in hac potissimum plateâ, licet idem quoque sit in aliis ubi aurifabri habitant, aurea & argentea vasa propalam exposita, item antiqua & recentia numismata, in tantâ copiâ, ut quemlibet peregrè advenientem, & ista contemplantem facilè in admirationem trahant.

Fitz-Stephanus Anglicæ historiæ scriptor, suo tempore cxxvii. Ecclesias Parochiales & xiii. Conventuales Londini numeravit, & factâ hominum armigerorum ostensione, quadraginta millia peditum, equitum viginta millia, sub signis Londinenses eduxisse literis prodidit. *Guilhel. Cambd. in Britannia sub tit. Middlessex.*

The streets in this city are very handsome and clean ; but that which is named from the gold-smiths who inhabit it, surpasses all the rest : There is in it a gilt Tower, with a fountain that plays. Near it on the farther side is a handsome house, built by a goldsmith, and presented by him to the city. There are besides to be seen in this street, as in all others where there are gold-smiths shops, all sorts of gold and silver vessels exposed to sale ; as well as antient and modern medals, in such quantities as must surprize a man the first time he sees and considers them.

Fitz-Stephens, a writer of English history, reckoned in his time in London, 127 parish Churches, and 13 belonging to Convents : He mentions besides, that upon a review there of men able to bear arms, the people brought into the field under their colours, 40,000 foot, and 20,000 horse. *Vide Camden's Britan. Middlesex.*

OSTREA, delicatissimi esûs hic magno in numero venalia circumferuntur.

Notissimum est & illud, PANNOS ANGLICOS ob materiæ bonitatem valdè commendari, & in omnia Europæ regna & provincias importari.

Vidimus in Leonardî Fabri, sartoris, Londinensis ædibus speculum excellentissimum, margaritis, auro, argento, & holoserico ita exornatum, ut quingentis coronatis solaribus æstimaretur. Habebat idem hippocampum & aëthitem lapidem, quæ ut rara & visu digna libenter aspeximus.

Atque hæc de LONDINO Angliæ Metropoli.

Londino postea exspatiandi causâ Thamesi flumine secundo digressis, primum nobis occurrit navis nobilissimi istius Pyratæ Francisci Draci, quâ totum terrarum orbem (sive per utrumque hemisphærium) circumnavigasse dicitur,

The best OYSTERS are sold here in great quantities.

Every body knows that ENGLISH CLOTH is much approved of, for the goodness of the materials, and imported into all the kingdoms and provinces of Europe.

We were shewn at the house of Leonard Smith, a taylor, a most perfect looking-glass, ornamented with gold, pearl, silver and velvet, so richly as to be estimated at five hundred ecus du soleil. We saw at the same place the hippocamp and eagle stone, both very curious and rare.

And thus much of LONDON.

Upon taking the air down the river, the first thing that struck us, was the ship of that noble Pirate, Sir Francis Drake, in which he is said to have surrounded this globe of earth. On the left hand lies RATCLIFFE,

citur, cujus reliquiæ memoriæ causâ adhuc ibi asservantur; ad sinistram est suburbium satis magnum, RATTELEW dictum, cui in alterâ ripâ opposita est pertica quædam lignea, cum cornibus arietinis superius affixis; quæ vulgò significare dicuntur, ita puniri eum, qui sciens & volens passus sit alium cum conjugē suâ concumbere, tacitè in adulterium consentiendo.

Venimus deinde ad arcem regiam, GRONWIDGE seu GRUNWIDGE vulgò dictam, quæ arx Latinis saltum viridem denotat; hanc Humfradum Glocestriæ Ducem ædificare cepisse, & Henricum VII. Angliæ regem magnificè adauxisse, fama est. Nata est in eâdem serenissima Angliæ regina Elisabetha, quæ adhuc rerum potitur, & in hac libentissimè, præsertim tempore æstivo, ob summam loci amœnitatem esse solet. Postquam hanc arcem ingressi sumus, ex mandato summi Cubiculariorum Præfecti, quod Dn. Daniel Rogerius impetraverat, in Cameram Præsentationis, undique tapetis preciosis exornatam, (pavimentum vero, uti in Angliæ moris est, fœno erat

a considerable suburb: On the opposite shore is fixed a long pole with rams-horns upon it, the intention of which was vulgarly said to be, a reflection upon wilful and contented cuckolds.

We arrived next at the royal palace of GREENWICH, reported to have been originally built by Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, and to have received very magnificent additions from Henry VII. It was here Elizabeth, the present queen, was born, and here she generally resides; particularly in summer, for the delightfulness of it's situation. We were admitted by an order Mr. Rogers had procured from the Lord Chamberlain, into the Presence-Chamber, hung with rich tapestry, and the floor after the English fashion, strewed with * hay, through which the Queen commonly passes in her way to chapel: At the door stood a Gentleman dressed in velvet, with a gold chain, whose office was

* *He probably means rushes.*

48 HENTZNERI ITINERARIUM.

erat conſtratum) quam Regina, quando in ſacellum ad preces ire vult, tranſire ſolet; ad janum ſtabat nobilis quidam veſtibus holſericis amiſtus, & catenâ aureâ cinctus, qui Comites, Barones, Nobiles & alios utriuſque ſexus, Reginam adire cupientes, ad eandem deducebat; (erat tûm fortè dies Dominicus, quo magnates plerumque reginam inviſere ſolent) in camerâ, quam dixi, præſtolabantur reginam Epifcopi Cantuarienſis & Londinenſis, Conſiliarii, Officiarii, & Nobiles magno numero; poſteâ cum hora precum inſtaret, Regina ex ſuo conclavi prodiit, tali cum comitatu:

Præibant Nobiles, Barones, Comites, & Equites Ordinis Perifcelidis, omnes ſplendidè veſtiti, & capite detecto; proximè antecede-
bant duo, alter qui ſceptrum Regni, alter qui gladium in vaginâ rubrâ aureis liliis diſtinctâ reconditum, cuspide ſuſum verſâ, portabat, inter quos mediûs procedebat magnus Angliæ Cancellarius, ſigillum Regni in marſupio holſerico rubro gerens; hos ſequebatur Regina,
ætatiſ,

to introduce to the Queen any Person of Distinction, that came to wait on her : It was Sunday, when there is usually the greatest attendance of Nobility. In the same hall were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, a great number of Counsellors of State, Officers of the Crown, and Gentlemen, who waited the Queen's coming out ; which she did from her own apartment, when it was time to go to Prayers, attended in the following manner :

First went Gentlemen, Barons, Earls, Knights of the Garter, all richly dressed and bare-headed ; next came the Chancellor, bearing the Seals in a red-silk Purse, between Two ; one of which carried the Royal Scepter, the other the Sword of State, in a red scabbard, studded with golden Fleurs de Lis, the point upwards : Next came the Queen, in the Sixty-fifth Year of her Age, as we were told, very majestic ; her Face oblong, fair, but wrinkled ; her Eyes small, yet black and pleasant ; her Nose a little hooked ; her Lips narrow, and her Teeth black ; (a defect

49 HENTZNERI ITINERARIUM.

ætatis, uti rumor erat, LXV. annorum, magnâ cum majestate, facie oblongâ & candidâ, sed rugosâ, oculis parvis, sed nigris & gratiosis, naso paululum inflexo, labiis compressis, dentibus fuliginosis (quod vitium ex nimio faccari usu Anglos contrahere verisimile est) inaures habens duas margaritis nobilissimis appensis, crinem fulvum sed factitium; capiti imposita erat parva quædam corona, quæ ex particulâ auri celeberrimæ illius tabulæ Lunæburgensis facta esse perhibetur; pectore erat nuda, quod virginitatis apud Anglos nobiles signum est; nam maritatæ sunt tectæ; colum torques gemmis nobilissimis refertus circumdabat; manus erant graciles, digiti longiusculi, statura corporis mediocris; in incessu magnifica, verbis blanda & humanissima; induta forte tum temporis erat veste sericâ albâ, cujus oram margaritæ preciosissimæ fabarum magnitudine decorabant, togâ superinjectâ ex serico nigro, cui argentea fila admista, cum caudâ longissimâ, quam Marchionissa pone sequens â posteriori parte elevatam gestabat; collare habebat oblongum, vice catenæ, gemmis & auro fulgens. Tum,
cum

defect the English seem subject to, from their too great use of sugar) she had in her Ears two pearls, with very rich drops; she wore false Hair, and that red; upon her Head she had a small Crown, reported to be made of some of the gold of the celebrated Lunebourg table*: Her Bosom was uncovered, as all the English ladies have it, till they marry; and she had on a Necklace of exceeding fine jewels; her Hands were small, her Fingers long, and her Stature neither tall nor low; her air was stately, her manner of speaking mild and obliging. That day she was dressed in white Silk, bordered with pearls of the size of beans, and over it a Mantle of black silk, shot with silver threads; her Train was very long, the end of it born by a Marchioness; instead of a Chain, she had an oblong Collar of gold and jewels. As she went along in all this state and magnificence, she spoke very graciously, first to

** At this distance of time, it is difficult to say what this was.*

cum tali in pompâ & magnificentiâ incederet, nunc cum hoc, mox cum alio loquebatur perhumaniter, qui vel legationis vel alterius rei causâ eò venerant, utens nunc materno, nunc Gallico, nunc Italico idiomate; nam præterquam quod Græcè & Latinè eleganter est docta, tenet ultra jam commemorata idiomata, etiam Hispanicum, Scoticum & Belgicum; omnes illam alloquentes, pedibus flexis id faciunt, quorum aliquos interdum manu elevare solet. Hos inter fortè tum erat Baro quidam Bohemus, Gulielmus Slawata nomine, Reginæ literas offerens, cui manum dextram chirothecâ detractâ, annulis & lapidibus preciosissimis splendentem porrexit osculandam, quod maximum insignis clementiæ signum est; in transitu, quocunque faciem vertit, omnes in genua procidunt; sequebatur Gynæceum ex Comitissis, Baronissis, & Nobilibus fæminis, summâ pulchritudine & formâ excellentibus constans, & maximâ ex parte, vestimentis albicans; ab utroque latere comitabantur eam Satellites nobiles cum hastis deauratis, quorum quinquaginta sunt numero; in præambulo Sacelli, quod huic atrio contiguum

one, then to another, whether foreign Ministers, or those who attended for different reasons, in English, French and Italian; for besides being well skilled in Greek, Latin, and the Languages I have mentioned, she is mistress of Spanish, Scotch, and Dutch: Whoever speaks to her, it is kneeling; now and then she raises some with her Hand. While we were there, W. Slawata, a Bohemian Baron, had letters to present to her; and she, after pulling off her glove, gave him her right Hand to kiss, sparkling with rings and jewels, a mark of particular Favour: Wherever she turned her Face, as she was going along, every body fell down on their * knees. The Ladies of the Court followed next to her, very handsome and well-

* *Her Father had been treated with the same deference. It is mentioned by Fox in his Aëts and Monuments, that when the Lord Chancellor went to apprehend queen Catherine Parr, he spoke to the King on his knees.*

King James I. suffered his courtiers to omit it.

BACON'S PAPERS, v. ii. p. 516.

51 HENTZNERI ITINERARIUM.

guum est, porriguntur ipsi libelli supplices, quos benignissimè accipit, unde tales fiunt acclamationes; GOD SAVE THE QUEEN ELISABETH! hoc est, *Deus salvet Reginam Elisabetham*; ad quæ populo sic ipsa respondet; I THANKE YOU MYN GOOD PEUPEL, id est; *Ago tibi gratias popule mi bone*. In facello habebatur excellens musica, quâ finitâ unâ cum precibus, quæ vix ultra dimidiam horam durabant, Regina eâdem magnificentiâ & ordine, quo antea discesserat, redibat & ad prandium se conferebat. Intereâ verò dum sacris intererat, vidimus illi apparari mensam hac adhibitâ solemnitate:

Primò Nobilis quidam atrium ingressus, sceptrum manu tenebat, adjunctum sibi habens alium quendam Nobilem cum mappâ, qui ambo cum ter summâ cum veneratione genua flexissent, alter ad mensam propius accedens, eam mappâ infernebat; quo factò, rursus poplite flexo discedebant; veniebant post hos alii duo, quorum alter rursus cum sceptro, alter cum salino, orbe & pane aderat, qui
cum,

shaped, and for the most part dressed in white ; she was guarded on each side by the Gentlemen Pensioners, fifty in number, with gilt battle-axes ; in the Antichapel next the Hall where we were, Petitions were presented to her, and she received them most graciously, which occasioned the acclamation of, **LONG LIVE QUEEN ELIZABETH!** She answered it with, **I THANK YOU MY GOOD PEOPLE.** In the Chapel was excellent music ; as soon as it, and the Service was over, which scarce exceeded half an hour, the Queen returned in the same State and Order, and prepared to go to Dinner. But while she was still at Prayers, we saw her Table set out with the following Solemnity :

A Gentleman entered the room bearing a rod, and along with him another who had a table-cloth, which after they had both kneeled three times, with the utmost veneration, he spread upon the table, and after kneeling again, they both retired. Then came two others, one with the rod again, the other with a salt-seller, a plate, and bread ; when they

52 HENTZNERI ITINERARIUM.

cum, uti priores, ter genua incurvassent, & res modo dictæ mensæ impositæ essent, eâdem omninò cum ceremoniâ abivêre. Venit tandem Virgo quædam Comitissa, uti affirmabatur, eximiæ pulchritudinis, vestita veste sericâ albâ, cui erat adjuncta nobilis matrona, cultum prægustatorium ferens, quæ ter summo cum decore in pedes provoluta, postea ad mensam accessit, orbes sale & pane absterfit, tantâ cum veneratione, ac si Regina ipsa præfens fuisset; cumque paululum commorata ad mensam esset, venerunt satellites Regii, omnes capite nudi, sagis rubris induti, quibus in posticâ parte erant affixæ rosæ aureæ, singulis vicibus xxiv. missus ferculorum in patinis argenteis & maximâ ex parte deauratis, adferentes; ab his nobilis quidam ordine cibos accepit, & mensæ imposuit; prægustatrix verò cuilibet satelliti, ex eâdem, quam ipsemet attulerat, patinâ, buccellam degustandam præbuit, ne aliqua veneni subesset suspicio; dum satellites isti, qui centum numero procerâ corporis staturâ, & omnium robustissimi ex toto Angliæ regno ad hoc munus summâ curâ deliguntur, supradictos cibos adportarent,

they had kneeled, as the others had done, and placed what was brought upon the table, they too retired with the same ceremonies performed by the first. At last came an unmarried Lady, (we were told she was a Countess) and along with her a married one, bearing a tasting-knife ; the former was dressed in white silk, who when she had prostrated herself three times, in the most graceful manner approached the table, and rubbed the plates with bread and salt, with as much awe, as if the Queen had been present : When they had waited there a little while, the Yeomen of the Guard entered, bare-headed, cloathed in scarlet, with a golden rose upon their backs, bringing in at each turn a course of twenty-four dishes, served in plate most of it gilt ; these dishes were received by a Gentleman in the same order they were brought, and placed upon the table, while the Lady-Taster gave to each of the guard a mouthful to eat, of the particular dish he had brought, for fear of any poison. During the time that this guard, which consists of the tallest and stoutest men that can

be

portarent, erant in aulæ areâ XII. tubicines, & duo tympanistæ, qui tubis, buccinis, & tympanis magno fonitu per sesquihoram clangébant. Cæremoniis autem, modò commemoratis, circa mensam absolutis, aderant illicò virgines aliquot nobiles, quæ singulari cum veneratione cibos de mensâ auferebant, & in interius & secrétius Reginæ cubiculum asportabant.

Eligere ibi Regina solet quos vult, cæteri pro gynæceo servantur; prandet & coenat sola paucis astantibus, atque nullus admittitur, neque peregrinus, neque Regni quoque incola, nisi rarissimè & quidem ex singulari magnatis alicujus intercessione.

Cæterùm propè hanc arcem videtur Reginæ vivarium, in quo variæ aluntur feræ; quem admodum & per totam ferè Angliam ejusce-modi vivaria valdè sunt frequentia, inter nobiliores & ditiores potissimum. In istius umbilico Turris est quadrata antiqua colliculo imposita, MIREFLEUR nomine, cujus Amadisium illum Gallicum in figmentis suis mentionem

be found in all England, being carefully selected for this service, were bringing dinner, twelve trumpets, and two kettle-drums made the hall ring for half an hour together. At the end of all this ceremonial a number of unmarried Ladies appeared, who with particular solemnity lifted the meat off the table, and conveyed it into the Queen's inner and more private chamber, where after she had chosen for herself, the rest goes to the Ladies of the Court.

The Queen dines and sups alone with very few attendance ; and it is very seldom that any body, foreigner or native, is admitted at that time, and then only at the intercession of somebody in power.

Near this palace is the Queen's Park stocked with deer : Such Parks are common throughout England, belonging to those that are distinguished either for their rank or riches. In the middle of this is an old square Tower, called MIREFLEUR, supposed to be that mentioned in the romance of Amadis de Gaul ; and joining to it a plain, where Knights and
Q other

54 HENTZNERI ITINERARIUM.

tionem facere, quidam volunt; huic contigua est planities Equestribus exercitiis destinata, in quâ statis & festivis temporibus Equites alique nobiles convenire solent.

Londino curru discessimus loco vicina & celebriora visendi gratiâ.

Vidimus primo arcem THEBAL, vulgò THIBAULDS, pertinentem ad Dn. Burghley Angliæ Regni Thesaurarium; in xyſto depicta erat Angliæ regum genealogia; huic contiguus est hortus, quem fossa aquâ plena ferè undiquaque claudit, ita ut quis navigio magnâ cum voluptate inter fruticeta hinc inde spatari possit; varias ibi reperias arbores & herbas, labyrinthos magnâ industriâ factos, fontem ex marmore candido salientis aquæ, columnas item & pyramides, tum ex ligno tum ex aliâ materiâ passim in horto positas; introducti postea ab hortulano in domum æstivam, vidimus in inferiore ejus parte, quæ semicirculari formâ constructa est, XII. imperatores Romanos ex marmore candido, & mensam ex lydio lapide; superioris partis
utrumque

other Gentlemen use to meet at set times and holidays to exercise on horse-back.

We left London in a coach, in order to see the remarkable places in it's neighbourhood.

The first was THEOBALDS, belonging to Lord Burleigh the Treasurer: In the gallery was painted the genealogy of the kings of England; from this place one goes into the garden, encompassed with a ditch full of water, large enough for one to have the pleasure of going in a boat, and rowing between the shrubs; here are great variety of trees and plants; labyrinths made with a great deal of labour; a jet d'eau, with it's bason of white marble; and columns and pyramids of wood and other materials up and down the garden: After seeing these, we were led by the gardiner into the summer-house, in the lower part of which, built semicircularly, are the twelve Roman emperors in white marble, and a table of touchstone; the upper part of it is set round with cisterns of lead, into which the water is conveyed through pipes,

55 HENTZNERI ITINERARIUM.

utrumque latus cingunt labra plumbea, in quæ aqua per canales est deducta, ut in illis pisces fervari, & æstivo tempore in frigidâ commodè lavari possit; in alio cœnaculo, huic planè vicino, & per ponticulum conjuncto, erat mensa ex marmore rubro figurâ ovali. Ad arcis hujus penetralia non sumus admissi propter absentiam familiæ, quæ eodem die funere Domini sui Londini interfuit.

HATZTAN, pagus.

WARE, vicus.

BOCKRITSCH, pagus; lectos à servis in hac provinciâ sterni & præparari hic primum observavimus.

CAMBORITUM, CANTABRIGIUM, & CANTABRIGIA Latinis, vulgò CAMBRIDGE celeberrimum Angliæ regni oppidum, sic dictum à Camo fluvio, qui cum occidentale ejus latus insulis ludens persperferit, ad ortum conversus, in partes dispartit duas, ponteque jungitur, unde recentius hoc nomen Cambridge

so that fish may be kept in them, and in summer time they are very convenient for bathing; in another room for entertainment very near this, and joined to it by a little bridge, was an oval table of red marble. We were not admitted to see the apartments of this palace, there being nobody to shew it, as the family was in town attending the funeral of their Lord*.

HODSDON, a village.

WARE, a market town.

PUCKERIDGE, a village; this was the first place where we observed that the beds at inns were made by the waiters.

CAMBORITUM, CANTABRIGIUM, and CANTABRIGIA, now called CAMBRIDGE, a celebrated town, so named from the river Cam, which after washing the Western-side, playing through islands, turns to the East, and divides the town into two parts, which are

* *Lord Treasurer Burleigh died, Aug. 4, 1598.*

joined

bridge enatum ; cum Saxonico vocabulo olim GRANTBRIDGE appellatum fuerit. Ultra pontem cernitur Castellum amplum & vetustum in colle situm, quod à Danis extructum fuisse perhibetur : Cis pontem, ubi urbis pars longè maxima jacet, platearum descriptione, templorum frequentia, & pulcherrimis Musarum sacrariis sive Collegiis omnia nitent ; in quibus eruditissimi viri magno numero aluntur, omniumque bonarum artium scientia & linguarum cognitio florent.

De fundatione Academiæ hujus oppidi & de Collegiis hæc paucula annotare placuit ; Cantabrum Hispanum, Anno ante Christum natum 373. Academiam hanc primùm instituisse, & Sebertum Orientalium Anglorum regem, Anno post Christum 630. restituisse perhibetur. Postea Danicis procellis subinde everfa, diu neglecta jacuit, donec sub Normannico imperio omnia dilucescere inceperint ; jam inde literarum diversoria, hospitia, & aulæ studiosis excitata fuerunt, sed nullis possessionibus dotata.

Primum

joined by a Bridge; whence it's modern name: Formerly it had the Saxon one of GRANTBRIDGE. Beyond this bridge is an antient and large Castle, said to be built by the Danes: On this side, where far the greater part of the town stands, all is splendid; the streets fine, the churches numerous, and those seats of the Muses, the Colleges, most beautiful; in these a great number of learned men are supported, and the studies of all polite sciences and languages flourish.

I think proper to mention some few things about the foundation of this University, and it's Colleges. Cantaber, a Spaniard, is thought to have first instituted this Academy, 375 Years before Christ; and Sebert king of the East-Angles, to have restored it, A. D. 630. It was afterwards subverted in the confusion under the Danes, and lay long neglected; till upon the Norman conquest every thing began to brighten up again: From that time, Inns and Halls for the convenient lodging of Students began to be built, but without any revenues annexed to them.

The

Primum verò Collegium, quod S. Petri domus vocatur, Hugo Balsham Episcopus Eliensis, Anno Christi 1280, exstruxit & dotavit, quem secuti & imitati Richardus Badew, ab Elisabethâ Clarâ Ultoniæ Comitissâ adjutus, Anno Christi 1343, Aulam Clarensem; Maria de S. Paulo Penbrochiæ Comitissâ, Anno Christi 1343, Aulam Penbrochiensem; Societas fratrum Corporis Christi 1344, Collegium Corporis Christi; quod & S. Benedicti dicitur; Joannes Craudensis, Anno Christi 1354, Aulam Trinitatis; Edmundus Gonevile, Anno Christi 1348, & Joannes Cajus Medicus nostro tempore Gonevilli & Cai Collegium; Henricus VI. Rex Angliæ, Collegium Regium, Anno Christi 1441, cui Sacellum adjunxit, quod inter pulcherrima orbis ædificia suo jure locum sibi vindicat, habens ad latus dextrum Bibliothecam insignem, in quâ librum Psalmodum in membranâ scriptum, quatuor spithamas longum, & tres latum vidimus, Hispanis in oppugnatione Gadium ereptum, & inter alia opima spolia in Angliam deportatum. Margaretha Andegavensis
ejus

The first College, called Peter-House, was built and endowed by Hugh Balsam, Bishop of Ely, A. D. 1280; and in imitation of him, Richard Badew, with the assistance of Elizabeth Burk Countess of Clare and Ulster founded Clare-Hall, in 1326; Mary de St. Paul Countess of Pembroke, Pembroke-Hall, in 1343; the Monks of Corpus Christi, the College of the same Name, though it has besides that of Bennet; John Craudene, Trinity-Hall, 1354; Edmond Gonville in 1348, and John Caius, a Physician in our times, Gonville and Caius College; King Henry VI. King's College, in 1441; adding to it a Chapel, that may justly claim a place among the most beautiful buildings in the world; on it's right side is a fine Library, where we saw the Book of Psalms in manuscript upon parchment, four spans in length, and three broad, taken from the Spaniards at the siege of Cadiz, and thence brought into England with other rich spoils. Margaret of Anjou, his wife, founded Queen's College, 1448, at the same time that

R

John

58 HENTZNERI ITINERARIUM.

ejus uxor, Anno Christi 1448, Collegium Reginale; eodemque tempore Joannes Alcockus, Episcopus Eliensis, Collegium Jesu; Robertus Woodlacke, Anno Christi 1459, S. Catherinæ Aulam; Margaretha Richmundia, Henrici VII. Angliæ regis mater, Christi and S. Joannis Collegia, circiter Annum Christi 1506; Thomas Avdley, Angliæ Cancellarius, Collegium Magdalenæ, quod clarissimus vir Dn. Christopher Wrey, summus Angliæ Justitiarius, & ædificiis & possessionibus adauxit; et potentissimus rex Henricus VIII. S. Trinitatis Collegium, Anno Salutis 1546, religioni & bonis literis exædificavit, in cujus Sacello Withackeri Theologi epitaphium est, aureis literis marmori inscriptum; Collegium Emanuelis, quod bonis studiis honoratissimus & prudentissimus vir, Dn. Gualterus Mildmajus Eques Auratus, & regiæ Majestati ab intimis consiliis nostrâ ætate extruxit: Et Collegium Seidnei, quod novum Seidncius Eques Auratus nunc molitur.

Notandum hic, quod in Angliâ quædam est Secta, quæ PURITANORUM vocatur: Hi

ex

John Alcock, Bishop of Ely, built Jesus College; Robert Woodlarke, Catherine-Hall, 1456; Margaret of Richmond, mother of king Henry VII. Christ's and St. John's Colleges, about 1506; Thomas Audley, Chancellor of England, Magdalen College, much encreased since both in buildings and revenue by Christopher Wray, Lord Chief Justice; and the most potent king Henry VIII. erected Trinity College for religion and polite letters; in it's Chapel is the tomb of Dr. Whitacre, with an inscription in gold letters upon marble; Emanuel College built in our own times by the most honourable and prudent Sir Walter Mildmay, one of her Majesty's Privy Council: And lastly, Sidney College, now first building by the executors of the Lady * Frances Sidney Countess of Suffex.

We must note here, that there is a certain Sect in England, called PURITANS: These,

** She was the Daughter, Sister and Aunt, of those eminent Knights, Sir William, Sir Henry, and Sir Philip Sidney.*

59 HENTZNERI ITINERARIUM.

ex opinione Ecclesiæ Genevensis omnes ferè cæremonias ab antiquis usurpatas, organa item & epitaphia è templis ejiciunt, disparitatem officiorum inter ecclesiasticos, ut sunt Episcopatus, Abbatia, &c. tollunt, & ejusmodi dignitates omninò respuunt, hoc nomine primùm appellati à Jesuita Sandes. Non vivunt isti seorsum, sed reliquis hinc inde in Collegiis sunt immisti.

BOTTON, pagus.

AMTHEIL, vicus; hic infinitam multitudinem cuniculorum vidimus, qui loco leporum habentur, & saporis sunt optimi.

OBERN, LEITTEN, ELSBERG, & WETLEFF, vicos transivimus.

OXONIUM, vulgò OXENFORD, Athenæ Anglicæ nobilissimæ, literarum & sapientiæ clarissima officina, unde religio, humanitas, & doctrina in omnes regni partes uberrimè distribuuntur: Oppidum egregium & nitidum est,

according to the doctrine of the Church of Geneva, reject all ceremonies antiently held, and admit of neither organs nor tombs in their places of worship, and entirely abhor all difference in rank among churchmen, such as Bishops, Deans, &c. they were first named Puritans by the Jesuit Sandys. They do not live seperate, but mix with those of the Church of England in the Colleges.

POTTON, a village.

AMPTHILL, a town; here we saw immense numbers of rabbits, which are reckoned as good as hares, and are very well tasted.

We passed through the towns of WOBURN, LEIGHTON, AILESBUURY, and WHEATLEY.

OXONIUM, OXFORD, the famed Athens of England; that glorious seminary of learning and wisdom, whence religion, politeness, and letters, are abundantly dispersed into all parts of the kingdom: The town is remarkably fine, whether you consider the elegance
of

est five privatorum ædificiorum elegantiam, five publicorum dignitatem, five situs salubritatem & amœnitatem spectes; planitiem enim ita obvallant nemorosi colles, ut hinc pestilenti Austro, illinc tempestuoso Zephyro excluso, tantum serenantem Eurum & Aquilonem corruptionis vindicem admittant, unde ab hoc situ BELLOSITUM quondam dictum fuisse produnt nonnulli. Alluunt hoc oppidum duo fluvii Cherwel, & Isis, vulgò Ouse, qui licet in unum alveum aquas confocient, Isis tamen solidus & concitator in Austrum fertur, & nomen retinet, donec fluvium Tamam quem diu quæsierat inveniatur, & ad vicum Wallengdorff in se recipiat, unde postea fluviorum Britannicorum regnator composito vocabulo Thamefis appellatur, de quo non immeritò dicere liceat, eum & ferere Britanniam & rigare, quod de Euphrate in oriente dixerunt veteres.

Cæterum Collegia in hac celebri universitate hæc sunt:

Henrico

of it's private buildings, the magnificence of it's public ones, or the beauty and wholesomeness of it's situation ; which is on a plain, encompassed in such a manner with hills shaded with wood, as to be sheltered on the one hand from the sickly South, and on the other from the blustering West, but open to the East that blows serene weather, and to the North the preventer of corruption ; from which in the opinion of some it formerly obtained the appellation of BELLOSITUM. This town is watered by two rivers, the Cherwell, and the Isis, vulgarly called the Ouse ; and though these streams join in the same channel, yet the Isis runs more entire, and with more rapidity towards the South, retaining it's name, till it meets the Thame, which it seems long to have sought, at Wallingford, thence called by the compound name of Thames, it flows the prince of all British rivers ; of whom we may justly say, as the antients did of the Euphrates, That it both sows and waters England.

The Colleges in this famous University are as follows :

In.

61 HENTZNERI ITINERARIUM.

Henrico III. Anglorum rege adhuc regnante Gualterus Merton Episcopus Roffensis Collegium quod in agro Surriensi posuerat Anno Christi 1274; Oxonium transtulit, locupletavit, & Mertonense Collegium dixit; statimque Gulielmus Archidiaconus Dunelmensis, opus illud Alfredi, quod Universitatis nunc vocant Collegium, novis operibus restauravit; Edvvardi I. Angliæ rege regnante, Joannes Belliolus rex Scotiæ, vel ut alii volunt ejus parentes, Belliolense Collegium fundarunt; sub Edvvardo II. Anglorum rege Gualterus Stepletonus Episcopus Exoniensis, Exoniense Collegium, Aulamque Cervinam; & ipse Rex hunc imitatus, Collegium Regium, vulgò Orial, & Aulam S. Mariæ posuit; postea Philippa regina, Edvvardi III. Angliæ regis uxor, Collegium Reginæ, sive Reginale, ut vocant; et Simon Islep, Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis, Cantuariense Collegium extruxit; Gulielmus Wiccamus Episcopus Wintoniensis Collegium magnificum, quod Novum dicitur, excitavit; Collegium Mariæ Magdalenæ Gulielmus Wainflettus Episcopus

In the reign of Henry III. Walter Merton Bishop of Rochester removed the College he had founded in Surry, 1274, to Oxford, enriched it, and named it Merton College; and soon after William Arch-deacon of Durham restored with additions that building of Alfred's, now called University College; in the reign of Edward I. John Baliol king of Scotland, or as some will have it his Parents, founded Baliol College; in the reign of Edward II. Walter Stapleton Bishop of Exeter founded Exeter College, and Hart-hall; and in imitation of him, the King, King's College, commonly called Oriel, and St. Mary's Hall; next Philippa, wife of Edward III. built Queen's College; and Simon Islip Arch-bishop of Canterbury, Canterbury College; William Wickham Bishop of Winchester raised that magnificent Structure called New College; Magdalen College was built by William Wainflet Bishop of
S
Winchester,

Episcopus Wintoniensis erexit, quod opere
 eximium, situ percommodum, & ambulacris
 admodum amœnum est; eodemque tempore
 Humfredus Dux Glocestriæ bonarum litera-
 rum admirator maximus, scholam Theologi-
 cam magnificè extruxit, & in ejus superiori
 parte Bibliothecam instituit, centumque viginti
 novem selectissimis libris, quos magnis impen-
 sis ex Italiâ comparavit, exornavit, sed hos
 quorundam privata avaritia publico usui jam-
 pridem invidit: Collegium Lincolnienſe; Col-
 legium omnium animarum; Collegium D.
 Bernhardi; Collegium Ænei Naſi à Gulielmo
 Smith Episcopo Lincolnienſi, regnante Henri-
 co VII. Anglorum rege, conditum, & ab
 Alexandro Novvello S. Pauli Londini Decano
 proventibus auctum; supra portam hujus Col-
 legii Æneus Naſus eſt affixus; Collegium
 Corporis Chriſti à Richardo Fox Episcopo
 Wintonienſi ædificatum, sub cujus effigie in
 Sacello Collegii hi leguntur verſiculi:

Clarus Wintoniæ Præſul cognomine Foxus,

Qui prius hoc olim nobile ſtruxit opus,

Talis erat formâ, talis dum vixit amiçtu,

Qualem ſpectanti picta tabella refert.

Collegium,

Winchester, a noble edifice, finely situated, and delightful for it's walks: At the same time Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, that great encourager of Learning, built the Divinity School very splendidly, and over it a Library, to which he gave an hundred and twenty-nine very choice books, purchased at a great price from Italy, but the public has long since been robbed of the use of them by the avarice of particulars: Lincoln College; All-Souls College; St. Bernard's College; Brazen-Nose College, founded by William Smith, Bishop of Lincoln, in the reign of Henry VII. it's revenues were augmented by Alexander Nowell, Dean of St. Paul's, London; upon the gate of this College is fixed a Nose of brass: Corpus Christi College built by Richard Fox Bishop of Winchester, under his picture in the College Chapel are lines importing that it is the exact representation of his person and dress,

Collegium Christi Thomas Wolfæus, Cardinalis Eboracensis, ubi Fridesvuidæ Monasterium erat, omnium amplissimum & elegantissimum inchoavit, quod Henricus VIII. Angliæ rex, adjuncto Cantuariensi Collegio, magnis redditibus ditavit, & Ædem Christi dixit : Potentissimusque item princeps pecuniâ è suo ærario depromtâ, ad oppidi dignitatem Episcopum & ad Academiæ ornamentum publicos Professores instituit.

Collegium Jesu ab Hugone Priso, Legum Doctore, exædificatum.

Maria etiam Regina Publicas Scholas bellè à fundamentis ædificavit, et variis inscriptionibus decoravit.

Hactenus de Collegiis & Aulis, quæ elegantî structurâ, opimis redditibus, & instructis Bibliothecis ita florent, ut reliquas orbis Christiani Academias superent omnes. Nunc de personis Academicis ibi viventibus pauca subjicienda.

Studioſi

Christ's Church, the largest and most elegant of them all, was begun on the ground of St. Fridewide's Monastery by Thomas Wolsey Cardinal of York; to which Henry VIII. joined Canterbury College, settled great revenues upon it, and named it Christ's Church: The same great Prince, out of his own treasury, to the dignity of the town, and ornament of the university, made the one a Bishoprick, and instituted Professorships in the other.

Jesus College, built by Hugh Price Doctor of Laws.

That fine edifice, The Public Schools, was entirely raised by Queen Mary, and adorned with various inscriptions.

Thus far of the Colleges and Halls, which for the beauty of their buildings, their rich endowments, and copious Libraries, excell all the Academies in the Christian world. We shall add a little of the Academies themselves, and those that inhabit them.

These

Studiosi vitam ferè Monasticam degunt ;
 sicut enim in Monasteriis olim Monachi nul-
 lis aliis rebus erant intenti & occupati, quàm
 ut statis horis, precibus ad Deum fufis, re-
 liquum tempus bonis artibus, & studiis ho-
 nestis impenderent, ita & hos facere oportet.
 Dividuntur porrò in tres Menfas : Ad pri-
 mam, quæ Sociorum Mensa dicitur, admit-
 tuntur Comites, Barones, Nobiles, Doctores
 & Magistri, sed horum paucissimi, latiusque
 & liberalius quàm reliqui tractantur ; Secun-
 da Mensa est Magistrorum, Baccalaureorum,
 nobilium quoque & Civium honorationum ;
 Tertia Plebeiorum, & inferioris conditionis
 hominum. Dum reliqui prandent vel cœnant,
 quod fit in cœnaculo satis amplo, ubi omnes
 simul congregantur, quidam ex studiosis in
 sacris Bibliis legit, quæ pulpito in centro ferè
 cœnaculi collocato sunt imposita, atque hoc
 lecturæ onus subire solent studiosi omnes vici-
 bus alternis ; Gratiis, sumto prandio, vel
 cœnâ absolutâ, actis, quilibet in suum Mu-
 sæum vel cubiculum se confert, aut in hortos
 adjunctos exspatiatur, quos ad omnia Colle-
 gia

These Students lead a life almost Monastic ; for as the Monks had nothing in the world to do, but when they had said their prayers at stated hours, to employ themselves in instructive studies, no more have these. They are divided into three Tables : The first is called the Fellows Table, to which are admitted Earls, Barons, Gentlemen, Doctors, and Masters of Arts, but very few of the latter ; this is more plentifully and expensively served than the others : The Second is for Masters of Arts, Bachelors, some Gentlemen, and eminent Citizens : The Third for people of low condition. While the rest are at dinner or supper in a great Hall, where they are all assembled, one of the Students reads aloud the Bible, which is placed on a desk in the middle of the Hall, and this office every one of them takes upon himself in his turn ; as soon as Grace is said after each meal, every one is at liberty, either to retire to his own chambers, or to walk in the College garden, there being none that
has

gia habent amœnissimos. Vestitus cum Jesuitarum fermè congruit, etenim togis sunt induti longis ad talos usque demissis, aliquando pellibus suffultis, pileos gerunt quadrangulares; Doctores verò, Magistri, & illi, qui Præceptorum aut Professorum munere funguntur, peculiaribus utuntur togis, ut à reliquis dignoscantur: Ad Bibliothecam in unoquoque Collegio quilibet Studiosus provec-tioris ætatis habet clavem.

Conspiciuntur in angulo quodam oppidi ruderæ arcis fatis amplæ, sed penitus dirutæ. In cœnâ fuimus excepti musicâ excellentissimâ, variis & diversis ex instrumentis concinnatâ.

Postridie exspatiati sumus ad Arcem Regiam WOODSTOCKE, ubi Ethelredus Angliæ rex olim Ordinum conventum habuit & leges tulit. Est hæc arx magnificentiæ plena, ab Henrico I. Angliæ rege constructa; qui etiam vivarium amplissimum, saxeo muro cinctum, adjunxit, quod primum in Anglia vivarium fuisse

has not a delightful one. Their habit is almost the same as that of the Jesuits, their gowns reaching down to their ancles, sometimes lined with furr; they wear square caps; the Doctors, Masters of Arts, and Professors, have another kind of gown that distinguishes them: Every Student of any considerable standing has a key to the College Library, for no College is without one.

In an out part of the town are the remains of a pretty large fortification, but quite in ruins. We were entertained at supper with an excellent concert, composed of variety of instruments.

The next day we went as far as the Royal Palace of WOODSTOCK, where king Ethelred formerly held a Parliament, and enacted certain Laws. This palace abounding in magnificence was built by Henry I. to which he joined a very large park, enclosed with a
T
wall,

fuisse scribit Joannes Rossus. In hac ipsâ arce regina Angliæ Elisabetha, quæ nunc rerum potitur, antequàm Turri Londinensi includeretur, à Mariâ sorore captivâ fuit detenta, quæ cum in maximo vitæ versaretur discrimine, carbone rithmos quosdam Anglicos à se compositos fenestræ lignæ propriâ manu inscripsit, quorum sensus in subsequētibz versiculis utcunque videtur expressus :

O FORTUNA ! tuum semper variabile numen
 Implevit curis animum mordacibus ægrum ;
 Carcer hic est testis, qui gaudia cuncta removit ;
 Sæpè tetrîs miseros tentasti solvere vinclis :
 Et servare tibi innocuos justissima cura.
 Sed tamen inde tuo fallaci fidere vento
 Nulli consultum puto ; nam mutaris in horas ;
 Tandem Jova Pater, qui servantissimus æqui,
 Et scelerum vindex es justus, tela retunde
 In me missa, meis inimicis lance repende
 Æquâ ; fac videam propriis contraria votis.

ELISABETHA CAPTIVA.

A. D. M.D.LV.

Non

wall, according to John Rosse the first park in England. In this very palace the present reigning queen Elizabeth, before she was confined to the Tower, was kept prisoner by her sister Mary; while she was detained here in the utmost peril of her life, she wrote with a piece of charcoal the following verses, composed by herself, upon a window-shutter:

O FORTUNE! *how thy restless wavering state
 Hath fraught with cares my troubled wit!
 Witness this present prison whither Fate
 Hath born me, and the joys I quit.
 Thou causedest the guilty to be loosed
 From bands, wherewith are innocents inclosed;
 Causing the guiltless to be strait reserved,
 And freeing those that death had well deserved:
 But by her envy can be nothing wrought,
 So God send to my foes all they have thought.*

ELIZABETH PRISONER.

A. D. M.D.LV.

Non procul ab hâc arce videntur rudera
 ædium, cum fonte scaturientis aquæ purissimo,
 Rosamundæ Cliffordiæ, quam Henricus II.
 rex Angliæ propter eximiam & liberalem for-
 mam adeò deperiit, ut ejus pulchritudo omnes
 alias ex ipsius animo deleret mulieres ; quæ
 tandem enecata fuisse dicitur veneno à regis
 uxore. Tumuli reliquiæ ex lapide, charac-
 teribus penè corruptis, sunt hæ :

* * * * * Adorent,
 Utque tibi detur requies Rosamunda precamur.

Monachus quidam hoc rithmicum ei fecit
 epitaphium :

Hic jacet in tumbâ Rosa mundi non Rosamunda,
 Non redolet sed olet, quæ redolere solet.

Reverſi hinc Oxonium, à prandio iter noſ-
 trum ulterius ſumus proſecuti, & NEW-
 HELM, Arcem Regiam, in quâ pauperes ex
 regiâ liberalitate ſuſtentantur, tranſivimus.

NITTELBETT, pagus.

HENLEY,

Not far from this palace are to be seen near a spring of the brightest water the ruins of the habitation of Rosamond Clifford, whose exquisite beauty so entirely captivated the heart of king Henry II. that he lost the thought of all other women; she is said to have been poisoned at last by the Queen. All that remains of her tomb of stone, the letters of which are almost worn out, is the line on the opposite page. * * * *

The rhiming epitaph, following likewise on the opposite side, was probably the performance of some monk.

Returning from hence to Oxford, after dinner we proceeded on our journey, and passed through EWHELME, a Royal Palace, in which some alms-people are supported by an allowance from the crown.

NETTLEBED, a village.

We

HENLEY, oppidulum transivimus; hic colles Chilternici perpetuo dorso in Aquilonem procurrunt, & Oxoniensem agrum à Buchinghamiensi determinant.

MADENHOOD, vicum transivimus.

VINDESORIUM, vulgò VINSORE, Regium in Anglià Castrum, Arturi regis tempore primâ foundatione constructum putatur, ac deinde ab Edyvarðo III. multis ædificiis adauctum, situ gaudet peramceno, ut certè amceniorē sedes regia vix habere possit. Clementer enim ex ædito colle jucundissimo in agrum planum atque compascuum fruitur conspectu; à fronte vallem despectat longè latèque procurrentem, arvis distinctam, pratis viridantem, nemoribus hinc inde vestitam, & placidissimo Thamesi irriguam; à tergo, colles passim assurgunt, nec asperi nec præalti, saltibus coronati, & venationi à Naturâ ipsâ quasi dicati.

Hâc

We went through the little town of HENLEY; from hence the Chiltern hills bear North in a continued ridge, and divide the counties of Oxford and Buckingham.

We passed MAIDENHEAD.

WINDSOR, a Royal Castle, supposed to have been begun by king Arthur, it's buildings much encreased by Edward III. The situation is entirely worthy of being a royal residence, a more beautiful being scarce to be found: For from the brow of a gentle rising it enjoys the prospect of an even and green country; it's front commands a valley extended every way, and chequered with arable lands and pasturage, cloathed up and down with groves, and watered by that gentlest of rivers the Thames; behind rise several hills, but neither steep, nor very high, crowned with woods, and seeming designed by Nature herself for the purpose of hunting.

The

Hâc loci amœnitate pellekti reges sæpissimè huc secedunt; et hic ad Galliam vincendam natus est Edvvardus III. Angliæ rex potentissimus, qui hoc Castrum quasi urbis æmulum, fossis & propugnaculis ex quadrato saxo munitissimum de integro construxit, statimque debellato Gallo & Scoto, Joannem regem Galliaë, & Davidem Scotiæ in hoc captivos uno eodemque tempore detinuit. Porro Castrum hoc præter regiam sedem, & magnifica regum sepulchra, Garretteriorum sodalium cæremoniâ celeberrimum est; hæc autem Equestris societas ab Edvvardo III. qui à Joanne Gallorum rege capto speciosissimè triumphavit, est instituta. Sunt verò Garetterii Equites bellicâ virtute vetustateque natalium lectissimi duces, qui solemni sacramento adacti, mutuæ perpetuæque amicitiaë se devovent, nec ad tuendum collegii decus nobili conspiratione quodvis periculum adire, nec subire mortem recusant; Garetterii autem Sodales ob id appellântur, quod sinistri cruris suram fibulato baltheolo, vel cæruleâ perifelide,

The kings of England, invited by the deliciousness of the place, very often retire hither; and here was born the conqueror of France, the glorious king Edward III. who built the Castle new from the ground, and thoroughly fortified it with trenches, and towers of square stone, and having soon after subdued in battle John king of France, and David king of Scotland, he detained them both prisoners here at the same time. This Castle besides being the royal palace, and having some magnificent tombs of the kings of England, is famous for the ceremonies belonging to the Knights of the Garter; this Order was instituted by Edward III. the same who triumphed so illustriously over John king of France. The Knights of the Garter are strictly chosen for their military virtues, and antiquity of family: They are bound by solemn oath and vow to mutual and perpetual friendship among themselves, and to the not avoiding any danger whatever, or even death itself, to support by their joint endeavours the honour of the Society: They are

U

stiled,

celide, unde & Equestris Periscelidis Ordo dicitur, aureis litteris Gallice inscripta; HONI SOIT QUI MAL II PENSE, hoc est, *Ignominiâ afficiatur, qui malè cogitat*: Sinistram tibiam substringunt, in memoriam caligariæ fasciolæ, quæ illustri Fœminæ, ab Edvardo flagranter adamatæ, dum ea choream saltaret, soluto fortè nodo deciderat, eamque rex ipse repentè sustulerat, ut in honorem mulieris, non amatoriâ vanitate, sed gravi & maximè honestâ ratione, insignium procerum tibiis dicaretur. Ejus autem Collegii cæremonia Vindesorii quotannis, stato die D. Georgio Cappadoci Equitum tutelari dedicato, præsidente Rege, celebratur, mosque est, ut Sodales galeam & scutum, cum gentilitiis insignibus, conspicuo templi loco, suspendant.

Tres præcipuas areas latas & amplas Castrum hoc Vindisforium, non sine gratâ spectantium voluptate ostentat: Quarum priorî nitidissimis ex candido saxo, supernè planis, plumboque contactis ædificiis cincta, Garet-

ternis

filed, Companions of the Garter, from their wearing below the left knee a purple garter, inscribed in letters of gold, with *HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE*, i. e. *Evil to him that Evil thinks*: This they wear upon the left leg, in memory of one which happening to untie, was let fall by a great Lady, passionately beloved by Edward, while she was dancing, and was immediately snatched up by the king; who to do honour to the lady, not out of any trifling galantry, but with a most serious and honourable purpose, dedicated it to the legs of the most distinguished nobility. The ceremonies of this Society are celebrated every year at Windsor on St. George's day, the tutelar Saint of the Order, the King presiding; and the custom is, that the Knights Companions should hang up their helmet and shield, with their arms blazoned on it, in some conspicuous part of the Church.

There are three principal and very large courts in Windsor Castle, which give great pleasure to the beholders: The first is enclosed with most elegant buildings of white

teriis Equitibus hospitia præbet; habetque
 insularem in medio domum, præcelsâ Turri
 conspicuam, quam Gubernator Præfectusque
 Castri inhabitat; in eâ publica est culina,
 suppellectili rebusque culinariis atque domes-
 ticis instructa, & spaciosum triclinium, in quo
 Equites communi quotidie mensâ utuntur.
 Ad hanc autem Garetteriam societatem Angliæ
 rex & Gubernator idoneas pro voluntate
 suâ personas deligit; quas nobili ex parentelâ
 tertio propinquitatis gradu esse oportet, qui-
 que ob graviores ætatem, rei que familiaris
 angustias, precibus Deo offerendis, quam
 bellicis tumultibus magis habentur idonei;
 singulis pensionis annuæ XVIII. libræ denarii
 v. assignantur, & vestis; hujus autem tam
 magnificæ foundationis præcipuum institutum
 est, ut pro incolumitate regis, & pro felici ad-
 ministratione regni, quotidianas ad Deum
 preces fundant; hinc rebus divinis vacant, &
 bis quotidie ad Sacellum, orationis gratiâ con-
 veniunt; Hæc etiam area ad lævam magni-
 ficâ structurâ exornatur, Sacello peraugusto
 CXXXIV. passus longo, & XVI. lato; in quo
 pro Equitum numero XVIII. Subsellia à
 temporibus

stone, flat roofed, and covered with lead; here the Knights of the Garter are lodged; in the middle is a detached house, remarkable for its high tower, which the governor inhabits. In this is the public kitchen, well furnished with proper utensils, besides a spacious dining-room, where all the poor Knights eat at the same table, for into this society of the Garter, the King and Sovereign elects, at his own choice, certain persons who must be gentlemen of three descents, and such as for their age and the straitness of their fortunes, are fitter for saying their prayers, than for the service of war; to each of them is assigned a pension of eighteen pounds per annum and cloaths; the chief institution of so magnificent a foundation is, that they should say their daily prayers to God for the King's safety, and the happy administration of the Kingdom, to which purpose they attend the service, meeting twice every day at Chapel. The left side of this court is ornamented by a most magnificent Chapel of one hundred and thirty-four paces in length, and sixteen in breadth; in this are eighteen

seats

temporibus Edvvardi III. parata habentur. Estque ædícula hæc sacra magnificis regum monumentis decorata Edvvardi IV. Henrici VI. & VIII. ejusque conjugis reginæ Joannæ. Sacellum hoc regiâ liberalitate dotatum 2000 libras annuatim habet, qui quidem proventus Edvvardi III. & Henrici VII. regum munificentia plurimum sunt adaucti. Cæterum in hanc Periscelidis ordinis societatem potentissimi quique orbis Christiani Principes cooptari instar maximi honoris duxerunt, & jam à primâ institutione, in hunc ordinem, qui è xxvi. Equitibus constat, reges adscripti fuerunt plus minus xx. præter Angliæ reges, qui ejusdem Presides habentur, ut Duces & alii maximi nominis taceantur plurimi.

In Choro Sacelli interiore videntur insignia, gladii & vexilla xvi. suspensa, inter quæ sunt Caroli V. & Rudolphi II. Imperatorum; Philippi Hispaniarum; Henrici III. Galliarum; & Friderici II. Daniæ regum, &c. Casimiri Palatini Comitis ad Rhenum, &c. aliorumque orbis Christiani Principum, qui
in

seats fitted up in the time of Edward III. for an equal number of Knights: This venerable building is decorated with the noble monuments of Edward IV. Henry VI. and VIII. and of his wife queen Jane. It receives from royal liberality the annual income of two thousand pounds, and that still much encreased by the munificence of Edward III. and Henry VII. The greatest Princes in Christendom have taken it for the highest honour to be admitted into the Order of the Garter; and since it's first institution about twenty Kings, besides those of England, who are the Sovereigns of it, not to mention Dukes and persons of the greatest figure, have been of it. It consists of twenty-six Companions.

In the inward Choir of the Chapel are hung up sixteen coats of arms, swords and banners, among which, are those of Charles V. and Rodolphus II. Emperors; of Philip of Spain; Henry III. of France; Frederic II. of Denmark, &c. of Casimir Count Palatine of the Rhine; and other Christian Princes, who have been chosen into this Order.

In

73 HENTZNERI ITINERARIUM.

in hunc Periscelidis Ordinem sunt coop-
tati.

In Choro posteriore vel appendice hujus Sacelli monstrabantur nobis præparamenta quædam ad sepulchrum magnificentissimum Cardinalis Wolsæi postea capite plexi; sunt in ambitu VIII. magnæ columnæ ex orichalco; propius ad tumulum IV. in formam candelabrorum factæ; tumulus ipse ex marmore candido & nigro, &c. quæ omnia, uti fama est, in sepulturam reginæ Elisabethæ asservantur, sumtus in hanc rem jam facti æstimantur ultra 60,000 auri libras. Conspicitur deinde in Sacello toga equestris Edvvardi III. item epitaphium Edvvardi Finii Lincolnæ Comititis, Clintoniæ & Saiæ Baronis, inclyti Periscelidis Ordinis militis & summi quondam Admiralis.

Altera editiore in loco Arcis Windesorii Area validissimis cincta murris, turri & magnificis ædificiis clara, vetus quondam Castrum
fuit,

In the back Choir, or additional Chapel, are shewn preparations made by Cardinal Wolsey, who was afterwards * capitally punished, for his own tomb; consisting of eight large brazen columns placed round it, and nearer the tomb four others in the shape of candlesticks, the tomb itself is of white and black marble; all which are reserved according to report for the funeral of queen Elizabeth, the expences already made for that purpose are estimated at upwards of 60,000 *l*. In the same Chapel is the surcoat † of Edward III. and the tomb of Edward Fines Earl of Lincoln, Baron Clinton and Say, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, and formerly Lord High Admiral of England.

** This was a strange blunder to be made so near the time, about so remarkable a person, unless he concluded that whoever displeased Henry VIII. was of course put to death.*

† This is a mistake; it was the surcoat of Edward IV. enriched with rubies, and was preserved here till the civil war.

74 HENTZNERI ITINERARIUM.

fuit, de quo hunc in modum veterum annales: Anno Domini 1359, rex Edvvardus incepit novum ædificium in Castello de Windesore, ubi natus fuerat, ob quam causam illum locum amplioribus ædificiis & splendioribus decorare præ cæteris procuravit. In hac Castri regione Joannes Galliaë rex, & David rex Scotiaë, de quibus uno eodemque tempore Edvvardus III. magnificè triumphavit, tenebantur captivi; quorum consilio, ob jucundam loci amœnitatem, & sumtibus ob sui redemptionem hoc Castrum in eam magnificentiam paulatim excrevit, ut non arx, sed justæ magnitudinis & humanis præfidiis inexpugnabile oppidum videatur. Et hæc quidem Castri regio, solius Scotiaë regis, unicâ exceptâ Turri, sumtibus constructa est, quam quia Winchestoriæ Episcopus Sodalitii equestris Prælatus condidit, Winchestriæ Turrin appellant. Hæc gradus habet c. eâ opificum industriâ perfectos, ut facilem equis ascensum præbeant; CL. passus in ambitu continet. In eâ omne armorum

The second Court of Windsor Castle stands upon higher ground, and is enclosed with walls of great strength, and beautified with fine buildings, and a Tower ; it was an antient Castle, of which old annals speak in this manner ; King Edward, A. D. 1359, began a new building in that part of the Castle of Windsor where he was born, for which reason he took care it should be decorated with larger and finer edifices than the rest ; in this part were kept prisoners John king of France, and David king of Scots, over whom Edward triumphed at one and the same time : It was by their advice, struck with the advantage of it's situation, and with the sums paid for their ransom, that by degrees this Castle stretched to such magnificence, as to appear no longer a fortress, but a town of proper extent, and inexpugnable to any human force ; this particular part of the Castle was built at the sole expence of the king of Scotland, except one Tower, which from it's having been erected by the Bishop of Winchester, Prelate of the Order,

rum genus, ad arcis defensionem necessarium, asservatur.

Tertia demum celeberrimi Windesorii Castri area longè amplissima, captivi Gallorum regis impensarum sumtibus ædificata, ut editiore situ, ita elegantia atque nitore priores longè superat; ea CXLVIII. passuum longitudine, & XCVII. passibus in latum protenditur; in medio fontem limpidissimæ aquæ, per occultos terræ meatus, quatuor milliarium spatio, maximis sumtibus deductum, ostentat; sumtuosissimis insuper ædificiis clausa, qua orientem spectat, regię nobilitati tecta præbet; meridiem versus Sphæristerium habet aulicæ recreationi destinatum; Septentrionale verò latus decenter exornat domus regia, magnificis cœnaculis, aulis & hypocaustis, privatoque Sacello, cujus concameratio superior rosis & liliis deauratis est distincta; in eo quoque amplissima illa cœnatio conspicitur LXXVIII. passus longa,

is called Winchester Tower *, there are a hundred steps to it, so ingeniously contrived, that horses can easily ascend them ; it is an hundred and fifty paces in circuit ; within it are preserved all manner of arms necessary for the defence of the place.

The third Court is much the largest of any, built at the expence of the captive king of France ; as it stands higher, so it greatly excels the two former in splendor and elegance ; it has one hundred and forty-eight paces in length, and ninety-seven in breadth ; in the middle of it is a fountain of very clear water, brought under ground at an excessive expence from the distance of four miles : Towards the East are magnificent apartments destined for the royal household ; towards the West is a tennis-court for the amusement of the court ; on the North side are the royal apartments, consisting of magnificent chambers, halls, and † bathing-rooms, and a private Chapel, the

* *This is confounded with the round tower.*

† *It is not clear what the author means by hypocaustis ; I have translated it bathing-rooms ; it might mean only chambers with stoves.* roof

76 HENTZNERI ITINERARIUM.

longa, lata verò xxx. in quâ solemni & peringenti sacrorum pompâ, annuam D. Georgii tutelaris memoriam Garetterii Equites celebrant.

Inde ccclxxx. passus longa, septem verò lata ambulatio incredibili venustate se offert fulcimentis ligneis undequaque consep̃ta, quæ nobilibus magnificisque viris sustentacula præbet, ut inde venationes, & falconum aucupia in areâ admodum latâ conspiciant; nam prata ac pascua vario herbarum ac florum genere vestita, perenni viriditate collibus ad Castrum usque leniter intumescunt, deinde in libratam planitiem, maximâ spectantium voluptate, sese ostendunt.

Præter jam commemorata, notatu quoque digna sunt; 1. hypocausta duo speculis confrata, & incrustata; 2. cubiculum in quo natus est Henricus VI. Angliæ rex; 3. cubiculum

roof of which is embellished with golden roses and fleurs de lis ; in this too is that very large banquetting-room, seventy-eight paces long, and thirty wide, in which the Knights of the Garter annually celebrate the memory of their tutelar saint, St. George, with a solemn and most pompous service.

From hence runs a walk of incredible beauty, three hundred and eighty paces in length, set round on every side with supporters of wood, which sustain a balcony, from whence the nobility and persons of distinction can take the pleasure of seeing hunting and hawking in a lawn of sufficient space ; for the fields and meadows clad with variety of plants and flowers, swell gradually into hills of perpetual verdure quite up to the Castle, and at bottom stretch out in an extended plain, that strikes the beholders with delight.

Besides what has been already mentioned, there are worthy of notice here two bathing-rooms, cieled and wainscotted with looking-glass ; the chamber in which Henry VI. was born ; queen Elizabeth's bed-chamber, where
is

biculum reginæ Elisabethæ, in quo mensa est marmore rubro candidis fibris asperso; 4. xyf-tus figuris & emblematis gypso impressis undequaque ornatus; 5. cubiculum, in quo regii lecti cubiculares sunt Henrici VII. & uxoris ipsius, Edvvardi VI. Henrici VIII. Annæ Boleniæ, qui omnes in longitudinem & latitudinem xi. ferè habent pedes, tapetis auro & argento fulgentibus instrati; Elisabethæ quoque reginæ lectus variis tegumentis, & stragulis acu pictis adornatus, sed non tam longus & largus ut cæteri; tapetum in quo repræsentatur Clodoveus Galliæ rex cum Angelo florem liliorum ipsi porrigente, ut eo pro insigniis uteretur; etenim Galliæ reges antea tres in scuto habebant bufones, in quorum locum tria lilia aurei coloris, in campo cœruleo, reposuerunt; atque hoc tapetum vetustissimum regi Galliæ ereptum esse dicitur, tum temporis, cum Angli Galliâ potirentur; monstrabatur hic inter cætera nobis monocerotis cornu, in longitudine 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ spithamas excedens, valoris 100,000. librar. auri; avis paradisi tres spithamas longa, tres verò digitos crassa, rostrum habens cœruleum,

is a table of red marble with white streaks ; a gallery every where ornamented with emblems and figures ; a chamber in which are the royal beds of Henry VII. and his queen, of Edward VI. of Henry VIII. and of Anne Bullen, all of them eleven feet square, and covered with quilts shining with gold and silver ; queen Elizabeth's bed, with curious coverings of embroidery, but not quite so long or large as the others ; a piece of tapestry, in which is represented Clovis, king of France, with an Angel presenting to him the fleurs de lis, to be born in his arms ; for before his time the kings of France bore three toads in their shield, instead of which they afterwards placed three fleurs de lis on a blue field ; this antique tapestry is said to have been taken from a king of France, while the English were masters there. We were shewn here among other things the horn of a unicorn, of above eight spans and a half in length, valued at above 10,000 *l.* ; the bird of paradise, three spans long, three fingers broad, having a blue bill of the length of half an inch, the upper part of it's head yellow, the nether part

leum, sesqui articulum digiti longum, superior capitis pars coloris lutei, inferior autem optici; inferius sub gulâ plumæ utrinque extæ coloris fubrubei sunt, quemadmodum & in dorso & reliquo corpore, alarum longitudo coloris lutei duplo maior est ipsâ ave, supra dorsum eminent juxta avis longitudinem duæ utrinque fibræ aut nervi, quorum extremitas major fili crassioris formam habet, coloris plumbei, & ad nigredinem vergentis, quibus, cum pedibus careat, quiescere volens arboribus inhærere dicitur: Pulvinar à reginâ Elisabethâ artificiosissimè propriâ manu contextum.

E regione Vindisorii trans Thamesim, cujus utraque ripa ponte ligneo hic conjungitur, ÆTONA cernitur, Collegium nitidum, & literarum humaniorum celebre Gymnasium, ab Henrico VI. constructum, in quo præter Præfectum, Socios VIII. & Cantores, pueri sexaginta gratuitò aluntur: Grammaticam docentur, & tamdiu in hoc gymnasio commorantur, donec exploratâ ingeniorum sagacitate, & fac-

of a * * * * colour †, a little lower from either side of it's throat stick out some redish feathers, as well as from it's back and the rest of it's body; it's wings of a yellow colour are twice as long as the bird itself; from it's back grow out length ways two fibres or nerves, bigger at their ends, but like a pretty strong thread, of a leaden colour, inclining to black, with which, as it has no feet, it is said to fasten itself to trees, when it wants to rest: A cushion most curiously wrought by queen Elizabeth's own hands.

In the precincts of Windsor, on the other side the Thames, both whose banks are joined by a bridge of wood, is ETON, a well built College, and famous School for polite letters, founded by Henry VI. where besides a Master, eight Fellows and Chanters, sixty Boys are maintained gratis: They are taught Grammar, and remain in the school, till upon trial made of their genius and progress in

† *The original is optici; it is impossible to guess what colour he meant.*

to in studiis progressu in Academiam Cantabrigiensem mittantur.

Cum hinc ad diversorium nostrum revertemur, fortè fortunâ incidimus *in rusticos spicilia sua celebrantes*, qui ultimam frugum vehem floribus coronant, additâ imagine splendide vestitâ, quâ Cererem forsitan significare volentes, eam hinc inde movent, & magno cum clamore viri juxta ac mulieres, servi atque ancillæ curru insidentes per plateas vociferantur, donec ad horreum deveniant: Agricolæ fruges hic non in manipulos, uti apud nos fieri consuevit, colligunt, sed statim, quam primùm resectæ vel demessæ sunt, carris imponunt, & in horrea sua convehunt.

STANES, vicum transivimus.

HAMPTON-COURT, Arx Regia, ex coctis lateribus à Thomâ Wolfæo Cardinale ad opes suas ostentandas magnificè extructa, quæ quinque peramplas areas, cultissimis ædificiis cinctas, opere admodum specioso includit:

Ad

study, they are sent to the University of Cambridge.

As we were returning to our inn, we happened to meet some country people *celebrating their Harvest-home*; their last load of corn they crown with flowers, having besides an image richly dressed, by which perhaps they would signify Ceres, this they keep moving about, while men and women, men and maid servants, riding through the streets in the cart, shout as loud as they can till they arrive at the barn: The farmers here do not bind up their corn in sheaves, as they do with us, but directly as they have reaped or mowed it, put it into carts, and convey it into their barns.

We went through the town of STAINES.

HAMPTON-COURT, a Royal Palace, magnificently built with brick by Cardinal Wolsey in ostentation of his wealth, where he enclosed five very ample courts, consisting of noble edifices in very beautiful work: Over
the

Ad portam secundæ areæ est aurea Rosa, cum symbolo Reginæ, DIEU ET MON DROIST : Ex alterâ parte, interiore nempe, hujus portæ, sunt XII. imperatorum Romanorum effigies ex gypso. Area ipsa primaria lapide quadrato constrata est, in cujus centro fons salientis aquæ, coronâ deauratâ statux Justitiæ subpositâ tectus conspicitur, quam columnæ ex marmore albo & nigro sustinent. Sacellum arcis splendidissimum est, in cujus superiori parte Regia sedes tota transparet & pellucet à fenestris cristallinis. Deducti fuimus in Cameras duas, quas præsentationem vel audientiæ vocant splendentes tapetis aureis, argenteis & sericis diversi coloris; sub regio, sive majestate ex margaritis hæ voces erant consutæ; *Vivat rex Henricus VIII.* Est ibi quoque parvum Sacellum tapetis splendide ornatum, in quo Regina sacra tractare solet. In cubiculo Reginæ lectus preciosissimis stragulis sericis erat coopertus: Non procul abhinc vidimus lectum, cujus conopœa Anna Bolonia texuit, & Henrico VIII. Angli regi marito suo donavit. Omnia reliqua conclavia, quorum

the gate in the second area is the Queen's device, a golden Rose, with this motto, DIEU ET MON DROIT: On the inward side of this gate are the effigies of the twelve Roman emperors in plaister. The cheif area is paved with square stone, in it's center is a fountain that throws up water, covered with a gilt crown, on the top of which is a statue of Justice, supported by columns of black and white marble. The Chapel of this palace is most splendid, in which the Queen's closet is quite transparent, having it's windows of chrystal. We were led into two chambers, called the presence, or chambers of audience, which shone with tapestry of gold and silver and silk of different colours; under the canopy of state are these words embroidered in pearl, *Vivat Henricus Octavus*. Here is besides a small Chapel richly hung with tapestry, where the Queen performs her devotions. In her bed-chamber the bed was covered with very costly coverlids of silk: At no great distance from this room we were shewn a bed, the teaster of which was worked by Anne Bullen, and

81 HENTZNERI ITINERARIUM.

rum sunt plurima, tapetis artificiosissimè ex holoserico diversi coloris, auro & argento textis, quibus ex partè historiæ sunt impressæ, ex parte habitus Turcici & Americani ad vivum repræsentati, erant adornata.

In atrio hæc visu digna :

Speculum pellucidum, imagunculis & columnis ex alabastrite factis ornatum ; effigies Edvvardi VI. regis Angliæ fratris Elisabethæ reginæ ; vera Lucretiæ effigies ; cum pugna Papiensi depicta ; historia passionis Christi ex cochleis margaritarum sculpta ; vera Mariæ Stuartæ Scotiæ reginæ securi percussæ, ejusdemque filiæ imago ; effigies Ferdinandi Principis Hispaniarum, Philippi filii ; & Henrici VIII. Angliæ regis, sub cujus pictura Biblia sacra eleganter in membranam scripta erant collocata ; sphæra artificialis ; varia instrumenta musica ; tapetia in quibus Æthiopes elephantibus insidentes repræsentantur. Lectus in quo natus perhibetur Edvvardus VI. matre puerperâ Semeriâ in eodem morte extinctâ ;

In

and presented by her to her husband Henry VIII. All the other rooms, being very numerous, are adorned with tapestry of gold, silver, and velvet, in some of which were woven history pieces ; in others, Turkish and American dresses, all extremely natural.

In the Hall are these curiosities :

A very clear looking-glass, ornamented with columns and little images of alabaster ; a portrait of Edward VI. brother to queen Elizabeth ; the true portrait of Lucretia ; a picture of the battle of Pavia ; the history of Christ's passion, carved in mother of pearl ; the portraits of Mary queen of Scots, who was beheaded, and her * daughter ; the picture of Ferdinand Prince of Spain, and of Philip his Son ; that of Henry VIII. under it was placed the Bible curiously written upon parchment ; an artificial sphere ; several musical instruments ; in the tapestry are represented negroes riding upon elephants. The bed in which Edward VI. is said to have been born, and

* *Here are several mistakes.*

Z

where

In cubiculo quodam tapetia erant ditissima, quæ parietibus affigi solent, quando legati peregrini ad reginam admittuntur; multa ibidem pulvinaria, auro & argento decorata, multæ vestes stragulæ, & tegumenta lectorum, pellibus ermelinis suffulta; omnia denique tabulata per totam arcem auro et argento fulgentia. Porro est quoddam in hâc arce conclave, quod Paradisus appellatur, in quo præterquam quod omnia & auro argento atque gemmis ita resplendent, ut oculos hebetent, est instrumentum musicum totum vitreum, solis chordis aut setis exceptis. Introducti postea in hortos amcenissimos, vidimus rosmarinum ita parietibus implantatum & applicatum, ut eos omnes penè contegeret, estque hæc rosmarini fruticis plantatio in Angliâ frequentissima.

KINGSTON, vicus,

NONESUCH aut NONESUTSCH, ut nos pronunciamus, Secessus Regius, quem magnificentissimus rex Henricus VIII. in loco saluberrimo, prius CUDDINGTON dicto, delitiis

where his mother Jane Seymour died in child-bed ; in one chamber were several excessively rich tapestries, which are hung up when the Queen gives audience to foreign ambassadors ; there were numbers of cushions ornamented with gold and silver ; many counterpanes and coverlids of beds lined with ermine ; in short all the walls of the palace shine with gold and silver. Here is besides a certain cabinet called Paradise, where besides that every thing glitters so with silver, gold and jewels, as to dazzle one's eyes, there is a musical instrument made all of glass, except the strings. Afterwards we were led into the gardens, which are most pleasant, here we saw rosemary so planted and nailed to the walls as to cover them entirely, which is a method exceeding common in England.

KINGSTON, a market town.

NONESUCH, a Royal Retreat, in a place formerly called CUDDINGTON, a very healthful situation, chosen by king Henry VIII. for his pleasure and retirement, and built by him

83 HENTZNERI ITINERARIUM.

litiis & otio suo destinavit, tantâque magnificentiâ & elegantiâ exstruxit, ut ad ostentationis arcem aspiret; & omnem architectonicæ peritiâ in uno hoc opere coacervatam existimes: Tot sunt ubique spirantia signa, tot absolutæ artis miracula & Romanæ antiquitatis æmula opera ex gypso affabrè facta, ut optimo jure hoc suum nomen habeat & tueatur, quod Latinè ut nonnullis placet, Nulli secunda, sonat, vel ut alius cecinit;

*Hanc, quia non habeat similem, laudare Britanni
Sæpe solent, Nullique parem, cognomine dicunt.*

Ædes verò ipsas sic circumcingunt vivariâ, damis referta, horti delicati, luci topiario opere exornati, areolæ & ambulacra sic arboribus obumbrata, ut non aliam sibi sedem ipsa *Amœnitas*, ubi cum *Salubritate* unâ cohabitet, delegisse videatur.

In hortis voluptuariis & artificialibus multæ sunt columnæ & pyramides marmoreæ; fontes itidem salientis aquæ duo, alter formâ
rotundâ,

with an excess of magnificence and elegance, even to ostentation ; one would imagine every thing that architecture can perform to have been employed in this one work : There are every where so many statues that seem to breathe, so many miracles of consummate art, so many casts that rival even the perfection of Roman antiquity, that it may well claim and justify it's name of Nonesuch, being without an equal ; or as the Poet sung,

*This which no equal has in art or fame,
Britons deservedly do Nonesuch name.*

The palace itself is so encompassed with parks full of deer, delicious gardens, groves ornamented with trellis work, cabinets of verdure, and walks so embrowned by trees, that it seems to be a place pitched upon by *Pleasure* herself, to dwell in along with *Health*.

In the pleasure and artificial gardens are many columns and pyramids of marble, two fountains that spout water one round the other
like

84 HENTZNERI ITINERARIUM.

rotundâ, alter pyramidis instar, cui aviculæ insident aquam exspuentes : In luco Dianæ, in quo fons artificialis est visu admodum jucundus, Actæon aspersione dearum in cervum transmutatur, additis inscriptionibus.

Videtur postea alia quoque pyramis marmorea, ex qua undiquaque fistulæ exeunt; quæ obviantes aspergunt.

Reversi hinc LONDINUM.

BRÉVIS

A N G L I Æ

DESCRIPTIO.

BRITANNIA, quæ hodie ANGLIA & SCOTIA duplici nomine appellatur, & duo in se regna continet, totius nostri orbis insula maxima est, & oceano, mari Germanico & Gallico ambitur : Pars hujus maximæ & Australior

like a pyramid, upon which are perched small birds that stream water out of their bills : In the grove of Diana is a very agreeable fountain, with Actæon turned into a stag, as he was sprinkled by the goddess and her nymphs, with inscriptions.

There is besides another pyramid of marble full of concealed pipes, which spirt upon all who come within their reach.

Returned from hence to LONDON.

A SHORT DESCRIPTION OF ENGLAND.

BRITAIN, consisting of the two kingdoms of ENGLAND and SCOTLAND, is the largest island in the world, encompassed by the ocean, the German and French seas : The largest and Southern part of it is England,

Australior nunc Anglia, ab Anglis, qui ex provinciâ regni Daniæ, quæ hodiè Angel nuncupatur, progressi eam occupârunt, sic denominatæ, proprium habet Regem, qui præter Deum, superiorem non agnoscit. Divisa est regio in xxxix. Comitatus, quibus xiii. in Walliâ adjunxit Henricus VIII. Angliæ rex, qui primus eam regionem in Comitatus distribuit: In hisce Comitatibus difficilioribus temporibus præfectus regius, quem Lieutenant vocant, ne quid detrimenti capiat respublica, constituitur. Singulis verò annis nobilis quidam ex incolis præficitur, quem vice Comitum, quasi Comitum vicarium vocant; ejus est publicas pecunias provinciæ suæ conquirere, multas irrogatas, vel captis pignoribus colligere & ærario inferre; Judicibus præstò adesse, & eorum mandata exequi; duodecim viros cogere, qui in causis de facto cognoscunt, & ad Judices referunt (Judices enim in Anglia Juris solum, non facti, sunt Judices) condemnatos ad supplicium ducere & in minoribus litibus cognoscere; in majoribus autem judicunt Justitiiarii, quos olim itinerantes, nunc Justitios ad assisas vocant, qui quotannis

hos

land, so named from the Angli, who quitting the little territory yet called Angel in the kingdom of Denmark, took possession here. It is governed by it's own King, who owns no superior but God. It is divided into 39 Counties, to which 13 in Wales were added by Henry VIII. the first who distributed that Principality into Counties ; over each of these in times of danger a Lord Lieutenant, nominated by the King, presides with an unlimited power : Every year some gentleman, an inhabitant of the place, is appointed Sheriff, his office is to collect the public monies, to raise fines, or to make seizures, and account for it to the Treasury, to attend upon the Judges, and put their sentence in execution, to empanel the Jury, who sit upon facts, and return their verdict to the Judges, (who in England are only such of the Law, and not of the Fact) to convey the condemned to execution, and to determine in lesser causes ; for the greater are tried by the Judges, formerly called travelling Judges, now Judges of assize ; these go their circuits through the

A a

Counties

hos Comitatus bis obeunt, ut de caussis cognoscant, & de incarceratis sententiam ferant.

Quod ad Ecclesiasticam Jurisdictionem attinget; cum Romani Pontifices Ecclesias singulas singulis presbyteris assignassent, & parochias eis divisissent, Honorius Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis, circa annum à salute reparatà 636. Angliam primus in parochias distribuere cepit: Quemadmodum autem duas nunc Anglia habet Provincias, sic Archiepiscopos duos, Cantuariensem nimirum, totius Angliæ Primatem & Metropolitanum; & Eboracensem; quibus subsunt xxv. Episcopi; Cantuariensi xxii. Eboracensi tres reliqui.

Terra est frugifera, pecore maximè abundans, quo fit, ut incolæ quasi plures pecuarii, quàm aratores sint; quod magis fermè pabulo quàm arvo colendo studeant; sic ut tertia propemodum terræ pas tantùm pecori relicta sit inculta. Regio est quocunque anni tempore temperatissima, atque cæli nulla gravitas, adeò ut rari sint morbi, & inde minor medicinæ usus quàm alibi. Flumina hic admodum rara: Solum

Counties twice every year to hear causes, and pronounce sentence upon prisoners.

As to Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, after the Popes had assigned a church and a parish to every Priest, Honorius Archbishop of Canterbury, about the year 636, began to divide England in the same manner into parishes: As it has two Provinces, so it has two Archbishops, the one of Canterbury, Primate and Metropolitan of all England, the other of York; subject to these are 25 Bishops, *viz.* 22 to Canterbury, the remaining three to York.

The soil is fruitful, and abounds with cattle, which inclines the inhabitants rather to feeding than ploughing, so that near a third part of the land is left uncultivated for grazing. The climate is most temperate at all times, and the air never heavy, consequently maladies are scarcer, and less physic is used there than any where else. There are but few rivers: Though the soil is productive it bears no wine,

lum est fœcundum, sed vinum tellus non gignit, verum aliundè nobilissima vina importantur, uti sunt, Aurelianensia, Gasconica, Rhœnana, Hispanica. Cerevisia quæ ex hordeo coquitur maximo in usu est, optimique saporis, sed fortis, & quæ facilè eos inebriat. Colles passim multi, nullis arboribus confiti, neque aquarum fontibus irrigui, qui herbam tenuissimam atque brevissimam producant, quæ tamen ovibus abundè pabulum suppediat; per eos ovium greges candidissimi vagantur, quæ sive cœli, seu bonitate terræ, mœllia, & longè omnium aliarum regionum tenuissima ferunt vellera: Hoc vellus verè aureum est, in quo potissimum insulanorum divitiæ consistunt; nam magna & auri & argenti copia à negotiatoribus ejusmodi imprimis coëmendi mercis gratiâ, in insulam quotannis importatur. Canes præstantissimos habet. Fert aurum, argentum, stannum, (ex quo vasa domestica ducta apud omnes Europæos in mensarum usu argenteis fulgore comparantur) plumbum & ferrum, sed ejus exigua copia: Equos parvos, sed celeres habet: Vitriariæ officinæ permultæ.

but that want is supplied from abroad by the best kinds, as of Orleans, Gascon, Rhenish and Spanish. The general drink is beer, which is prepared from barley, and is excellently well tasted, but strong, and what soon fuddles. There are many hills without one tree, or any spring, which produce a very short and tender grass, and supply plenty of food to sheep, upon these wander numerous flocks, extremely white, and whether from the temperature of the air, or goodness of the earth, bearing softer and finer fleeces than those of any other country: This is the true Golden Fleece, in which consist the chief riches of the inhabitants, great sums of money being brought into the island by merchants, chiefly for that article of trade. The dogs here are particularly good. It has mines of gold, silver, and tin, (of which all manner of table utensils are made, in brightness equal to silver, and used all over Europe) of lead, and of iron, but not much of the latter: The horses are small but swift: Glass-houses are in plenty here.

Of

De MORIBUS ANGLORUM.

Sunt Angli graves ut Germani, magnifici domi forisque, magna affectantium famulorum agmina secum trahunt, quibus in sinistro brachio scuta ex argento facta appendunt, & non immeritò vexantur, illos caudas à tergo habere : In saltationibus & arte musicâ excellunt ; sunt enim agiles & alacres, licet crassiores corporibus quàm Galli ; mediam capitis partem capillos detondent, utroque latere illæso ; sunt boni nautæ & insignes pyratæ, astuti, fallaces, & furaces ; Londini singulis annis, ultra 300, sicuti vulgò fertur, suspenduntur ; decapitatio minoris apud ipsos est infamiæ, quàm strangulatio ; ire prope murum honoratior eis locus ; frequens falconum & accipitrum apud nobiles in venationibus usus ; in edendo civiliores Gallis, parcius utuntur pane, carnibus verò largius, quas optimè assant ; in potum copiosè immittunt faccarum ; tegumenta lectorum sunt tapetia, etiam apud rusticos ; laborant
frequentè

Of the MANNERS of the ENGLISH.

The English are serious like the Germans, lovers of shew ; liking to be followed wherever they go by whole troops of servants, who wear their masters arms in silver, fastened to their left arms, a ridicule they deservedly lay under : They excell in dancing and music, for they are active and lively, though of a thicker make than the French ; they cut their hair close on the middle of the head, letting it grow on either side ; they are good sailors, and better pyrates, cunning, treacherous, and thievish ; above 300 are said to be hanged annually at London ; beheading with them is less infamous than hanging ; they give the wall as the place of honour ; hawking is the general sport of the gentry ; they are more polite in eating than the French, devouring less bread, but more meat, which they roast in perfection ; they put a great deal of sugar in their drink ; their beds are covered with tapestry, even those of farmers ; they are often
molested

frequenter leprâ, albâ vulgò dictâ, quam primis Normannorum temporibus in Angliam irrepsisse, fama est; in ædibus duas plærunque contignationes habent, excepto Londino, ubi tres rarò quatuor reperiuntur; ædificant ex ligno, vel, qui lautioris sunt fortunæ, ex coctis lateribus, tecta habent depresso-
ra, quæ ditiores plumbo tegunt.

Sunt potentes in præliis, undiquaque debellant adversarios, nullumque penitus patiuntur jugum servitutis; delectantur quoque valdè sonitibus, qui ipsis aures implent, uti explosionibus tormentorum, tympanis & campanarum boatu, ita ut Londini multi qui se inebriaverint turrem unam aut alteram, exercitii causa, ascendant, & per horas aliquot campanis signum dent. Si quem exterum egregiâ formâ & staturâ ornatum vident, dolore dicunt, *Quod non sit homo Anglicus,*
vulgò ENGLISHMAN.

FAMI-

molested with the scurvy, said to have first crept into England with the Norman conquest; their houses are commonly of two stories, except in London, where they are of three and four, though but seldom of four; they are built of wood, those of the richer sort with bricks, their roofs are low, and where the owner has money, covered with lead.

They are powerful in the field, successful against their enemies, impatient of any thing like slavery; vastly fond of great noises that fill the ear, such as the firing of cannon, drums, and the ringing of bells, so that it is common for a number of them, that have got a glass in their heads, to go up into some belfry, and ring the bells for hours together, for the sake of exercise. If they see a foreigner, very well made or particularly handsome, they will say, *It is a pity he is not an ENGLISHMAN.*

F A M I L I Æ

ILLUSTRES IN

A N G L I A.

*† **T**HOMAS Howard, Dux Norfolciæ, & Comes Surriæ, hæreditarius Mareschallus Angliæ; Ducatus desit ob perduellionem, ille capite truncatus.

† Gray Dux Suffulciæ, sublatus titulo sub Mariâ.

† Phil. Howard, Comes Arundel, jure materno, & Surriæ paterno, filius superioris Ducis Norfolciæ, damnatus læsæ majestatis & amisit dignitates.

Edwardus Vere, Comes Oxonii, est hæreditarius Camerarius Angliæ.

* *Quæ desierunt † notavi.*

Percy

THE ILLUSTRIOUS
FAMILIES OF ENGLAND.

*† THOMAS Howard, Duke of Norfolk, hereditary Marshal of England; the Dutchy is extinct for rebellion, the last Duke being beheaded.

† Grey Duke of Suffolk, attainted under queen Mary.

† Philip Howard, Earl of Arundel, in his Mother's right, and of Surry by his Father, Son of the above-mentioned Duke of Norfolk, he himself condemned for high-treason, and his titles forfeited.

Edward Vere, Earl of Oxford, hereditary Chamberlain of England.

* *Those marked with a † are extinct, or forfeited.*

91. HENTZNERI ITINERARIUM.

Percy Comes Northumbriæ, ortus à Ducibus Brabantia.

+ Carolus Nevill, Comes Westmerland, exulat in Belgio, bonis & dignitate exutus ob rebellionem.

Talbott Comes Salopiæ Anglicè, Shrewsbury,

Gray Comes Cantii, exiguos habet redditus.

Stanley Comes Derbiæ, & Regulus Mauniæ.

Mannors Comes Rutlandiæ.

Somerfet Comes Worcestriæ, ortus à spurio Sommerf: familiæ, quæ stirps est è regiâ Plantaginatorum familiâ.

Clifford Comes Cumberland.

Ratcliff Comes Suffexiæ.

Hastings Comes Huntingdon, è familiâ Eboracensi per fœminam.

Bourchier Comes Bath.

+ Ambresius Sutton, alias Dudley, Comes Warwici, obiit sine prole ante aliquot annos.

Wriothesly

Percy Earl of Northumberland, descended from the Dukes of Brabant.

† Charles Nevill Earl of Westmoreland, banished into Holland, and deprived of his fortunes and dignities for rebellion.

Talbot Earl of Shrewsbury.

Grey Earl of Kent, has but a small estate.

Stanley Earl of Derby, and King of Man.

Manners Earl of Rutland.

Somerfet Earl of Worcester, descended from a bastard of the Somerfet family, which itself is of the royal family of the Plantagenets.

Clifford Earl of Cumberland.

Ratcliff Earl of Sussex.

Hastings Earl of Huntingdon, of the line of York, by the Mother's side.

Bourchier Earl of Bath.

† Ambrose Sutton, alias Dudley, Earl of Warwick, died a few years since childless.

Wriothesly

Wriothesly Comes Southampton.

Ruffel Comes Bedford.

Herbert Comes Pembroke.

† Edwardus Seymour, Comes Hertford, filius Ducis Sommerfetti capite mulctati sub Edwardo VI.

† Robertus Sutton, vel Dudley, Comes Leycestriæ, frater Warwicensis, obiit ante aliquot annos.

Robertus d'Euvreux, Comes Effexius, & Effuanus in Normandiâ, creatus hæreditarius Marefchallus Angliæ, 1598.

Carolus Howard, è familia Ducum Norfolciæ, creatus Comes Notthingam 1597, Angliæ Ammiralleus, & Confiliarius Regius.

Fiesnes Comes Lincolnæ.

Broune Vicecomes Montifacuti.

Howard, è familia Ducum Norfolciæ, Vicecomes Bindon.

Novil

Wriothesly Earl of Southampton.

Ruffel Earl of Bedford.

Herbert Earl of Pembroke.

† Edward Seymour Earl of Hertford,
Son of the Duke of Somerset, who was be-
headed in the reign of Edward VI.

† Robert Sutton, or Dudley, Earl of
Leicester, Brother of the Earl of Warwick,
died a few years ago.

Robert d'Evereux Earl of Essex, and of
Ewe in Normandy, created hereditary Marshal
of England, in 1598.

Charles Howard, of the Norfolk family,
created Earl of Nottingham 1597, Lord
High Admiral of England, and privy Coun-
sellor.

Fiesnes Earl of Lincoln.

Brown Viscount Montacute.

Howard, of the Norfolk family, Viscount
Bindon.

Nevill

Nevill Aburgaveny Baro ; de hâc Baroniâ jam controvertitur.

Touchet Baro Audley.

Zouch Baro Zouch.

Peregrinus Berty, Baro Willoughby de Erfby & Beake, Præfectus Berwick.

Barckley Baro Barckley, ex antiqua familiâ regum Daniæ.

Parcker Baro Marley.

† Dacre Baro Dacre de Gyllesland, vacat hæc Baronia.

† Baro Dacre ad Austrum, obiit ante quatuor annos, Baronia ad filiam pervenit.

Brosze Baro Cobham, Guardianus quinque portuum.

Stafford Baro Stafford, ad inopiam redactus, hæres est familiæ Ducum Buckinghamei ; qui hæreditarii erant Connestabiles Angliæ.

Gray Baro Gray, de Wilton.

Sorwpe

Nevill Baron Abergavenny ; this Barony is controverted.

Touchet Baron Audley.

Zouch Baron Zouch.

Peregrine Bertie Baron Willoughby of Eresby and Brooke, Governor of Berwick.

Berkley Baron Berkley, of the antient family of the kings of Denmark.

Parker Baron Morley.

† Dacre Baron Dacre of Gyllesland, this Barony is vacant.

† Dacre Baron Dacre of the South, he died four years since, and the Barony devolved to his daughter.

Brook Baron Cobham, Warden of the cinque-ports.

Stafford Baron Stafford, reduced to want, he is heir to the family of the Dukes of Buckingham, who were hereditary Constables of England.

Gray Baron Gray of Wilton.

Sorwpe Baro Sorwpe de Boulton.

Subton Baro Dudley.

Sturton Baro Sturton.

† Nevill Baro Latimer, obiit ante aliquot annos sine masculis hæredibus, de Baronìa controvertitur.

Lumley Baro Lumley.

Blunt Baro Montjoy.

Ogle Baro Ogle.

Darcy Baro Darcy.

Parcker Baro Mountegele, filius & hæres Baronis Morley, hanc Baroniam habet jure matris è familia Stanley.

Sandes Baro Sandes.

Vaux Baro Vaux.

Windfor Baro Windfor.

Wentworth Baro Wentworth.

Borough

Scroop Baron Scroop of Boulton.

Sutton Baron Dudley.

Stourton Baron Stourton.

† Nevill Baron Latimer, died some years since without heirs male, the title controverted.

Lumley Baron Lumley.

Blunt Baron Montjoy.

Ogle Baron Ogle.

Darcy Baron Darcy.

Parker Baron Montegle, son and heir of Baron Morley, he has this Barony in right of his mother, of the family of Stanley.

Sandys Baron Sandys.

Vaux Baron Vaux.

Windfor Baron Windfor.

Wentworth Baron Wentworth.

Borough Baro Borough, ad inopiam redactus.

Baro Mordant. Baro Evers.

Baro Rich. Baro Sheffield.

Baro North, Confiliarius regius & Thesaurarius hospitii regii.

Baro Hundsdon, Confiliarius regius & Cubicularius hospitii regii.

Sackvill Baro Buckhurst, Confiliarius regius.

Tho. Cecil Baro Burghley, filius Thesaurarii Angliæ.

Cecil Baro Rosse, Burghley è filio nepos Thesaurarii pronepos; adhuc puer habet Baroniam jure matris, filiæ Comitis Rutlandiæ.

† Howard de Matravers, filius Comitis Arundel, adhuc natalibus non restituitur.

† Baro Cheyny.

Baro Cromwel. Baro Wharton.

Baro

Borough Baron Borough, reduced to want.

Baron Mordaunt. Baron Eure.

Baron Rich. Baron Sheffield.

Baron North, privy Counsellor, and Treasurer of the Household.

Baron Hunston, privy Counsellor, and Lord Chamberlain.

Sackville Baron Buckhurst, privy Counsellor.

Thomas Cecil Baron Burleigh, son of the Treasurer.

Cecil Lord Roos, grandson of the Treasurer, yet a child; he holds the Barony in right of his mother, daughter to the Earl of Rutland.

† Howard of Maltravers, son of the Earl of Arundel, not yet restored in blood.

† Baron Cheyny.

Baron Cromwell. Baron Wharton.

Baron

Baro Willoughby de Parham.

† Baro Pagett, exulat dignitate exutus.

Baro Chandois. Baro St. John.

Baro Delaware, ipsius majores cæperunt regem Galliae.

Baro Compton, penè omnia dissipavit.

Baro Norris.

Tho. Howard, filius secundo genitus Ducis Norfolcii, Baro Audley de Saffronwalden, jure materno.

† Gulielmus, tertius Norfolcii filius neque Baro est, neque adhuc natalibus restitutus.

Hactenus de Familiis illustribus.

Navigio Thamesi secundo LONDINO discessimus & GREENWICIAM, arcem regiam, à dextra reliquimus, de quâ supra.

BARCKING,

Baron Willoughby of Parham.

† Baron Pagett, in exile, attainted.

Baron Chandois. Baron St. John.

Baron Delaware, his ancestors took the king of France prisoner.

Baron Compton, has squandered almost all his substance.

Baron Norris.

Thomas Howard, second son of the Duke of Norfolk, Baron Audley of Saffronwalden, in his mother's right.

† William, third son of the Duke of Norfolk, is neither a Baron, nor yet restored in blood.

Thus far of noble Families.

We set out from LONDON in a boat, and fell down the river, leaving GREENWICH, which we have spoken of before, on the right hand.

BARKING,

BARCKING, vicus à finistrâ conspectus.

GRAVESENDA, Angliæ oppidulum portu commodo celebre, ad quod maximæ naves ex Belgio appellere solent. Hinc cum postridiè cymbâ progredieremur ulterius, prius nobiliss. Davidi Strzielæ Boëmo, & Thobiæ Salandro inspectori ipsius, nostris per Galliam & Angliam comitibus indivisis, qui per Belgium in patriam redire cogitabant, ultimum vale diximus, nobis rursus in Galliam contendentibus; Deus autem ter maximus voluntati ipsorum restitit; nam adhuc præsentibus nobis, optimum Strzielam diarrhæâ correptum, paucis post discessum nostrum diebus, uti ex literis Salandri postea percepimus, Londini febris ardens extinxit.

QUINCKBURG, Castellum à dextrâ vidimus; inde cum paulò ulteriùs essemus progressi, ostrea in ipso mari in nostro conspectu capiebantur, quæ alibi non delicatiora nec plura, teste Ortelio in Epitome theatri orbis terrarum in Angliâ.

WITZSTEFFEL,

BARKING, a town in sight on the left.

GRAVESEND, a small town, famous for the convenience of it's port, the largest Dutch ships usually call here. As we were to proceed farther from hence by water, we took our last leave here of the noble Bohemian David Strziela, and his tutor Tobias Salander, our constant fellow-travellers through France and England, they designing to return home through Holland, we on a second tour into France; but it pleased Heaven to put a stop to their design, for the worthy Strziela was seized with a diarrhea a few days before our departure, and as we afterwards learned by letters from Salander, died in a few days, of a violent fever in London.

QUEENBOROUGH; we left the Castle on our right; a little farther we saw the fishing of oysters out of the sea, which are no where in greater plenty or perfection; witness Ortelius in his Epitome, &c.

D d. WHITSTABLE,

WITZSTEFFEL, pagus, hic navi egressi.

CANTUARIUM, ubi sedes Archiepiscopi & Primatis Angliæ est, oppidum pervetustum, Romanoque sæculo procul dubio illustre, quod aliàs etiam CANTUARIA, vulgò CANTERBURY dicitur, pedites venimus.

Duo sunt hic Monasteria penè contigua, Christi scilicet, & D. Augustini, utrumque aliquando Monachis ordinis D. Benedicti repletum; quorum alterum, Christi nomine obliterato, temporibus subsequentiis D. Thomæ dedicatum est, situm quasi in medio oppidi sinu, & tantâ majestate cum duabus ingentibus turribus in cœlum se erigens, ut procul etiam intuentibus, quemadmodum Erasmus inquit, religionem incutiat.

In Choro templi istius, cujus ingressum cancelli ferrei prohibent, monumenta videntur sequentia :

Henrici IV. regis Angliæ, cum uxore suâ Navarræâ, ex marmore candido.

Nicolai

WHITSTABLE, here we went ashore.

CANTERBURY, we came to it on foot; this is the seat of the Archbishop, Primate of all England, a very antient town, and without doubt of note in the time of the Romans.

Here are two Monasteries almost contiguous, namely of Christ and St. Augustine, both of them once filled with Benedictine Monks; the former was afterwards dedicated to St. Thomas Becket, the name of Christ being obliterated; it stands almost in the middle of the town, and with so much majesty lifts itself, and its two towers, to a stupendous height, that, as Erasmus says, it strikes even those, who only see it at a distance, with awe.

In the Choir, which is shut up with iron rails, are the following monuments:

King Henry IV. with his wife Joan of Navarre, of white marble.

Nicolai Woltonis, qui fuit Confiliarius Henrici VIII. Edward VI. Mariæ & Elisabethæ, Angliæ regum & reginarum.

Edwardi Principis quondam tertii in Aquitaniâ, Ducis de Cornewolle & Comitis Cestriæ.

Reginaldi Poli, cum hac inscriptione :

Depositum Reginaldi Poli, Cardinalis & Archiepiscopi Cantuariensis.

Cardinalis Chastillon.

Sellam deinde vidimus in quam collocari solent Episcopi, quando investiantur. In vestibulo Templi, quod est ad Austrum, in saxum incisi sunt tres armati, qui Thomam Becketum, Archiepiscopum Cantuariensem, ob martyrium inter Divos relatam, trucidarunt, additis his cognominibus,

TUSCI. FUSCI. BERRI.

Hic

Nicholas Wootton, privy Counsellor to Henry VIII. Edward VI. Mary and Elizabeth, kings and queens of England.

Of Prince Edward, Duke of Aquitain and Cornwall, and Earl of Chester.

Reginald Pole, with this inscription :

The remains of Reginald Pole, Cardinal and Archbishop of Canterbury.

Cardinal Chatillon.

We were then shewn the chair in which the Bishops are placed, when they are installed.

In the vestibule of the church, on the South side, stand the statues of three men armed, cut in stone, who slew Thomas Becket Archbishop of Canterbury, made a Saint for this martyrdom ; their names are adjoined,

† TUSCI. FUSCI. BERRI.

† *This is another most inaccurate account : The murderers of Becket were, Tracy, Morville, Britton and Fitzurse.*

Being

Hic cum ambulando defessi, nos pane & cerevisiâ aliquantulum refecissemus, postea statim equos cursorios conscendimus, & secundâ aut tertiâ noctis horâ, in oppidum DUBRIM, vulgò DOVER, venimus. In viâ, quæ fatis erat aspera & periculosa, tale quid nobis accidit: Dux viæ, vulgò postillon, adolescens, ad globuli sclopetarii ictum, cum duobus ex nostris comitibus præcesserat; nos tardius insequendo socios nostros in tenebris è conspectu nostro amittimus; reperimus postea bivium; ad dextram locus erat declivis & palustris; ad sinistram colliculus; hic dum dubii, utra harum viarum eligenda sit, consultamus, ecce derepentè videmus à dextro latere equites quosdam, nostris quoad equos, quoad vestitum & staturam corporis omninò similes; qua propter lætabundi illos sequi statuimus; sed accidit, ut isti, Deo ita nos protegente, nobis inclamantibus nihil responderent, sed viam suam palustrem persequerentur adeo strenuè, ut singulus pedum positus, & ictus multæ comitarentur flammæ igneæ; quæ res non immeritò nobis suspicionem movit de latronibus,

de

Being tired with walking, we refreshed ourselves here with a mouthful of bread, and some ale, and immediately mounted post-horses, and arrived about two or three o'clock in the morning at DOVER. In our way to it, which was rough and dangerous enough, the following accident happened to us: Our guide, or postilion, a youth, was before with two of our company, about the distance of a musket-shot, we by not following quick enough, had lost sight of our friends; we came afterwards to where the road divided, on the right it was down hill, and marshy, on the left was a small hill; whilst we stopped here in doubt, and consulted which of the roads we should take, we saw all on a sudden on our right-hand some horsemen, their stature, dress and horses, exactly resembling those of our friends, glad of having found them again, we determined to set on after them; but it happened through God's mercy, that though we called to them, they did not answer us, but kept on down the marshy road, at such a rate, that

de quibus eramus admoniti, vel de spectris nocturnis potius, quæ, sicuti postea nobis quoque relatum est, in istis locis solent esse frequentia; accedebant ignes fatui magno numero, ita ut horrore vel stupore quodammodo concuterentur; verum factum est, ut paulò post viæ dux cornu signum daret, quo indicio, nos ad sinistram convertimus, & sic ad comites nostros salvi pervenimus; qui à nobis interrogati, num obvios habuissent istos, quos videramus, equites; responderunt, se neminem vidisse; variæ deinceps hâc de re, ut fieri solet, latæ sunt sententiæ; quicquid autem sit, certum profectò nobis imminebat periculum, à quo, quod sumus liberati, soli Deotribuendum & ascribendum est.

Porro Dubris Angliæ oppidum, quod inter cautes confidet (ubi portus ipse olim fuit, cum mare se insinuaret, uti ex anchoris, & navium tabulis erutis colligitur) portus opportunitate, quæ jam ferè nulla est, & in Galliam tractu magis celebratur, quàm suâ vel elegantia vel frequentia. Celeberrimus enim & brevissimus

that their horses feet struck fire at every stretch, which made us with reason begin to suspect they were thieves, having had warning of such, or rather that they were nocturnal spectres, who as we were afterwards told, are frequently seen in those places, there were likewise a great many Jack-w'-a-lanterns, so that we were quite seized with horror and amazement !-----But fortunately for us, our guide soon after sounded his horn, and we following the noise, turned down the left-hand road, and arrived safe to our companions, who when we had asked them, If they had not seen the horsemen who had gone by us? Answered, not a soul : Our opinions according to custom were various upon this matter ; but whatever the thing was, we were without doubt in imminent danger, from which that we escaped, the glory is to be ascribed to God alone.

Dover, situated among cliffs, (standing where the Port itself was originally, as may be gathered from Anchors, and parts of vessels dug up there) is more famous for the con-

vissimus hic est trajectus xxx. millium passuum, qui spatio quinque vel sex horarum, secundo spirante vento, potest absolvi, sicut nosmetipsi sumus experti; numerant hinc nonnulli Caletum usque octodecim, Boloniam verò sedecim milliaria Anglicana, quæ Italicis longiora dicit esse Ortelius, in suo Theatro.

Templum habuit Martino sacrum, à Victredo Cantii rege fundatum, militum etiam Templariorum ædes, quæ jam disparuerunt, sedemque præbet Archiepiscopi Cantuariensis Suffraganeo; qui cum gravioribus Archiepiscopus negotiis districtus sit, quæ ordinis sunt, non quæ jurisdictionis Episcopalis, gerit. E colle seu potius rupe, quæ à dextrâ omni ex parte ferè confragosa, in admirandam altitudinem exurgit Castellum amplissimum, instar urbiculæ, opere munitissimum, & turribus frequentissimum, subjecto freto quodammodo minatur: Clavem & repagulum Angliæ vocat Mathæus Parisiensis; vulgus hominum à Julio Cæsare constructum somniat; à Romanis

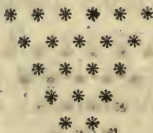
venience of it's port, which indeed is now much de ayed, and it's passage to France, than for either it's elegance, or populousness; this passage the most used, and the shortest, is of thirty miles, which with a favourable wind may be run over in five or six hours time, as we ourselves experienced; some reckon it only eighteen to Calais, and to Boulogne sixteen English miles, which as Ortelius says in his *Theatrum*, are longer than the Italian.

Here was a church dedicated to St. Martin, by Victred king of Kent, and a house belonging to the Knights Templars; of either there are now no remains: It is the seat of a Suffragan to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who when the Archbishop is employed upon business of more consequence, manages the ordinary affairs, but does not interfere with the Archiepiscopal jurisdiction. Upon a hill, or rather rock, which on it's right side is almost every where a precipice, a very extensive Castle rises to a surprizing height, in size like a little city, extremely well fortified, and

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manis autem primò conditum, ex lateribus illis Britannicis in Sacello, quibus usi sunt in suis subtractionibus, verisimile est. *Guliel. Camden. in Britannia.*

Hic sumto prandio, ANGLIAM reliquimus.



thick set with towers, and seems to threaten the sea beneath : Matthew Paris calls it, the door and key of England ; the ordinary people have taken it into their heads, that it was built by Julius Cæsar, it is likely it might by the Romans, from those British bricks in the Chapel, which they made use of in their foundations : *See Cambden's Britannia.*

After we had dined, we took leave of
ENGLAND.



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